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Cambodia Guerrillas Lose Base

Vietnamese Use Artillery, Tanks Against Ampil

AMPIL, Cambodia — Vietnamese forces drove their way into this major Cambodian resistance base Monday, pounding the camp with artillery and breaching its defenses with tanks and infantrymen, guerrilla officers said.

Hand-to-hand combat was reported as about 1,000 Vietnamese troops sought to overrun Ampil, headquarters of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

At least 20 guerrillas were killed and parts of the base were destroyed, according to intelligence sources in the Thai Army's Eastern Task Force.

About three-quarters of the camp was in Vietnamese hands late Monday, Lieutenant General Pichit Kullavanijaya, commander of Thailand's 1st Army Region, said in Bangkok.

He said the Vietnamese did not gain much militarily because they failed to wipe out the guerrilla defenders, who split into small groups and slipped away. Sporadic fighting continued, he said.

The assault coincided with the sixth anniversary of the Vietnamese invasion force's entry into Phnom Penh to install a pro-Hanoi government and end the brutal reign of the Communist Khmer Rouge.

The Vietnamese laid down a huge artillery barrage before sending in tanks. Thai officers said. As many as 20 tanks were in action Monday, more than on any other single day in six years of fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Major General Salya Sriphen, the Thai Eastern Force commander, said the defenders destroyed three of the Soviet-supplied T-54 tanks.

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Anti-Communist guerrillas pulled back Monday from an outer defense line around Ampil during a Vietnamese attack.

Peres Vows to Continue Ethiopian Rescue

The following dispatch was submitted to the Israeli censor, who made one deletion.

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in his first public comment since the disclosure of the operation to airlift Ethiopian Jews to Israel, pledged Monday that Israel will not rest until it completes the rescue mission.

"I can say clearly that we shall not rest until all our brothers and sisters from Ethiopia are safely back home," Mr. Peres said at a foreign policy seminar at Jerusalem's Hebrew University in memory of the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat.

Zvi Eyal, a spokesman for the Jewish Agency, said that other airlines had offered to continue the mission after a Belgian company had stopped its flights. He declined to name the airlines.

The Times of London reported that the offer had been discussed by the Israeli cabinet on Sunday.

The airlift was abruptly halted over the weekend when a Belgian charter company, Trans European Airways, said it was discontinuing flights because of the sudden publicity.

Until the operation was halted, TEA had flown about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel from Sudan on 35 flights since November, the Belgian transport minister said.

The Times quoted Mr. Eyal as saying that an estimated 4,000 Ethiopian Jews, or Falashas, were in transit camps in Sudan and between 8,000 and 10,000 in Ethiopia. The Jewish Agency is an independent organization which deals with immigration and the absorption of immigrants by Israel.

The newspaper reported diplomatic speculation in Israel that "some military-style operation" may be organized to "rescue at least 4,000 starving and diseased Falashas in Sudan."

Other sources have said, however, that both Ethiopia and Sudan, through which the Jewish refugees were leaving, were ending their tacit cooperation in the operation, leaving thousands of Jews in Sudanese and Ethiopian refugee camps.

Mr. Peres said: "The purpose of this country is to make our people reunited," including "this great, forlorn and old community" in Ethiopia.

According to legend, Jews have lived in Ethiopia for 2,500 years. Mr. Peres said the Ethiopian Jews had "decided to take all risks and return to their homeland," while Israel was putting aside economic considerations to bring them. "Nobody has to pay a price

outside our own people," he said.

The head of the Jewish Agency, Leon Dulz, said in London that he hoped the rescue operation would be "capped with success" despite the publicity, the daily Yedioth Ahronot reported Monday.

In an interview, Mr. Dulz was quoted as saying that "we will have to wait a day or two and then see" if the airlift can be renewed.

He said the agency had decided to raise \$125 million from world Jewry to fund the Ethiopians' integration in Israel. The newspaper also quoted Mr. Dulz as saying that the rescue efforts began four years ago and had brought about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

Sudan Accuses Ethiopia
Sudan accused Ethiopia Monday of "driving its Jews for arms and money and denied that it had made any secret deal with Israel, Reuters reported from London.

A statement issued by the Sudanese Embassy in London rejected press reports that Sudan, which borders Ethiopia, had helped Israel airlift thousands of Ethiopian Jews in recent weeks.

It said the Marxist government in Addis Ababa was receiving military hardware and cash through an Israeli firm called Amiral Trading Company which had offices in Ethiopia.



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Shultz, Gromyko Meet On Weapons Control

By William Scally

GENEVA — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, met for almost six and one-half hours in two sessions of talks Monday to seek an agreement for new negotiations on arms control.

Neither side would reveal the substance of the talks, the first round of a two-day session.

Diplomats have said that the best outcome that could be expected would be a decision to resume arms negotiations suspended 13 months ago by the Soviet Union after members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began deploying U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Europe.

But they have added that a more likely possibility would be an agreement on a second meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko, perhaps in Moscow.

U.S. officials said before Monday's session that they expected a "positive" result from the Geneva meetings.

Despite wide differences between the two sides, the two men appeared in good humor after more than three hours of talks at their first session. The morning round lasted an hour longer than anticipated.

Before resuming talks after lunch, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko were animated and jovial before photographers in the conference room at the U.S. Mission to the European headquarters of the United Nations, where the talks were held.

Mr. Gromyko smiled and waved to reporters. He was greeted by Arthur A. Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and by a former arms negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, who is in Geneva as a special adviser to Mr. Shultz.

Inside the conference room, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko laughed as they shared a joke about Soviet and American styles of note-taking.

Soviet concern over President Ronald Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense system weighed heavily at the start of the talks.

Moscow has said that a space-weapons ban would be its first priority, while U.S. sources have indicated that research on the project, known in the United States as the Strategic Defense Initiative, would not be negotiable.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko were scheduled to hold at least one more meeting Tuesday. They also

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Andrei A. Gromyko, left, and George P. Shultz under portrait of President Konstantin U. Chernenko at the Soviet mission in Geneva before opening talks Monday.

Soviet Apology on Miss Hints at Chemical Arm

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — The wording of the Soviet Union's apology for firing a cruise missile over Norway and Finland last week implies the Russians have armed the rockets with chemical warheads, according to senior Nordic officials.

The Soviet apology, issued Friday and carried by the official Soviet press agency Tass a day later, said that the target missile "had neither explosives nor toxic material on board."

Senior Nordic military and foreign ministry officials, speaking Sunday on the condition that they not be identified, said the wording amounted to an admission that the Soviet Union has chemical warhead-tipped cruise missiles.

"Quite why they should include even the remotest possibility of chemical weapons being on board can only suggest that they could have been and are contained in other Soviet cruise missiles of the Shaddock and other types," said a Norwegian Foreign Ministry official.

"There was definitely never any suggestion that there could have been chemical weapons on board," the Norwegian official said.

A Swedish defense staff spokesman said: "We have suspected some time that the Soviets had chemical cruise missiles in their arsenal, but this is the first time that we get what amounts to a confession of their existence."

The Soviet Union has previously denied having such weapons, despite suggestions by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Soviet arsenals may contain chemical cruise missiles.

In Finland, meanwhile, border guards continued their search Sunday in the icy wastes of Finnish Lapland for the remains of the SS-N-3 Shaddock cruise missile, which crashed Dec. 28 after flying over Norwegian airspace.

Palme Asks for Cruise Ban
Sweden joined Finland on Monday in urging the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss a ban on cruise missiles at their Geneva meeting, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Prime Minister Olof Palme said Sweden would welcome a total ban on the missiles, and added he hoped the issue would play a central role in the talks in Geneva between Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States.

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Israeli Says Secret Files Back Sharon Libel Case

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Secret documents contain no evidence that Ariel Sharon, Israel's former minister of defense, discussed a need for revenge with the Christian Phalangists blamed for the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, a former chief justice of the Israeli Supreme Court reported Monday.

A Justice Ministry statement, distributed by the government press office, said a secret annex and other documents of an official inquiry into the massacre had been reviewed by Yitzhak Kahan, the former Supreme Court president who headed the inquiry, and by Mr. Sharon's lawyer, Dov Weissglass, and Chaim Zadok, an attorney for Time magazine.

The review is expected to play a part in Mr. Sharon's \$50-million libel suit against Time. The trial was to resume Tuesday in U.S. District Court in New York.

Time reported that, in a conversation Sept. 15, 1982, with the family of Amin Gemayel, the Christian president of Lebanon, Mr. Sharon reportedly discussed the need to avenge the killing of Mr. Gemayel's brother, Bashir, the president-elect.

According to Time, the conversation took place the day before Israeli-allied Christian Phalangist militiamen carried out the massacre in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps. The magazine said information on the conversation was in the secret parts of the report issued by the Kahan Commission.

Mr. Sharon, who is minister of industry and trade in Prime Minister Shimon Peres's cabinet, left Monday for New York after a two-week visit to Israel during the court's Christmas break.

The government allowed Mr. Kahan to give limited answers to three questions, submitted by the court, pertaining to the appendix and four related documents.

In a letter to Israel's attorney general, Yitzhak Zamir, and distributed by the Justice Ministry, Mr. Kahan listed the questions and his answers:

"Q: Does the document contain any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon had a discussion with the Gemayel family or with any other Phalangists at Bikfaya [an inland town north of Beirut] or elsewhere in which Minister Sharon discussed the need to avenge the death of Bashir Gemayel?"

"A: In none of the documents or testimony is there any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon had a discussion with the Gemayel family or with any other Phalangist at Bikfaya or elsewhere in which Minister Sharon discussed the need to avenge the death of Bashir Gemayel."

"Q: Does the document contain any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon knew in advance that the Phalangists would massacre civilians if they went into the camps unaccompanied by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops?"

"A: There is no mention in the said documents or testimony of the possibility of the massacre of civilians if the Phalangists were to enter the camp unaccompanied by troops."

"Q: Does the document contain any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon knew in advance that the Phalangists would massacre civilians if they went into the camps unaccompanied by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops?"

New York Subway Shots Reverberate Across the United States

By Escher B. Fein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The shooting took place on a New York City subway, but what Bernhard Hugo Goetz did Dec. 22 after he was harassed by four teen-agers has become something greater than a local phenomenon.

People from Chicago to Hawaii to Canada have responded passionately and vehemently to an event that seems to have embodied their fears and frustrations about crime in their cities.

While public officials such as Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York and the commissioner of police, Benjamin Ward, have cautioned that "vigilantism will not be tolerated in this city," citizens have responded with overwhelming appreciation for the anger that apparently motivated Mr. Goetz to shoot the youths.

Hundreds have used radio and television call-in shows as a way to express their opinions.

Many seem less concerned with the exact events than with

the concept that someone, somewhere, had chosen to fight back.

"This case hit a real raw nerve," said Dave Walker, co-host of "Take Two" on Cable News Network. "There is a broad sense of frustration and anger over the state of the criminal justice system, and right now people don't seem to care about the facts or whether or not Goetz used appropriate force. They have found themselves a hero."

They have offered their support and their money for Mr. Goetz, while newspapers and radio and television stations have fed their passion with programs and editorials examining the case.

Even as he condemned the principle of citizens taking the law into their own hands, Mr. Koch said he, too, understood the fear and frustration that had prompted numerous public expressions of satisfaction with the shootings.

"The frustration and anger are so obvious, not only in New York City, but around the country," the mayor said Sunday on the "Newsmakers" program on WGBS-TV in

New York. "The rights of society have been impinged upon, and what they're saying is they're fed up. I'm fed up, too."

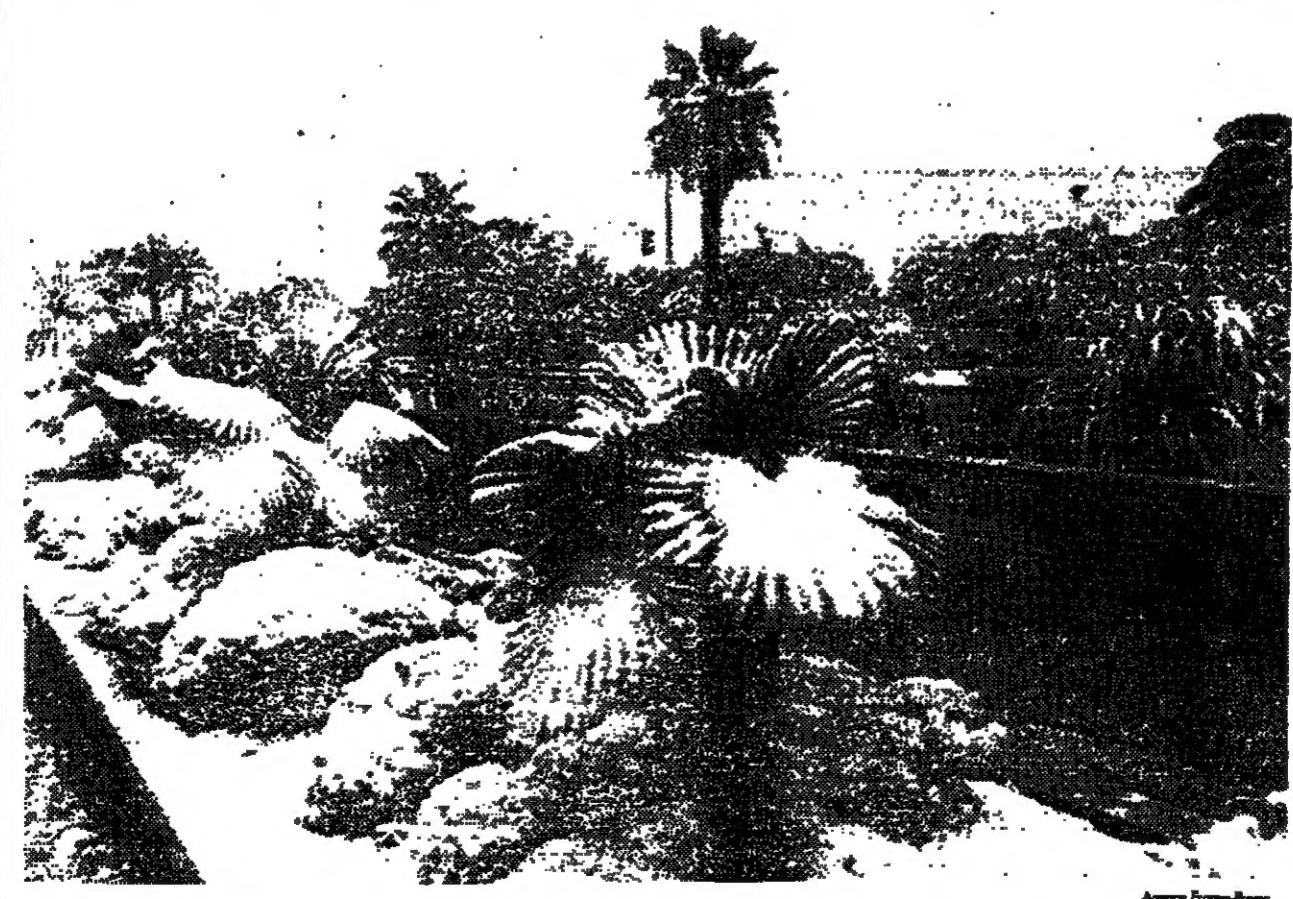
A caller named Billy, from Brooklyn, said he knew why a seemingly ordinary man would carry an unregistered pistol and fire it at four young men who had menaced him on a subway train.

"I feel frustrated like he did," said Billy, who called in this weekend to the Bob Grant Show on WABC radio.

In Chicago, Wendy said she feared the anarchy that could result if hundreds of people imitated Mr. Goetz. But she told Catharine Catalane, the host of a Sunday afternoon talk show on WGN, "He's an example that we are all being taken to an edge of anger, fear and frustration. Parents and communities have been shoved up against an emotional wall without any alternatives."

Telephone lines to the stations had been jammed with callers, the majority applauding Mr. Goetz or sympathizing with his position. But the volume of calls, or that 90 percent

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SNOWY RIVIERA — Even the palm trees of Nice did not escape the effects of the cold wave in Europe. At least 20 were reported dead throughout the Continent.

Nine people died in France alone. Temperatures dropped to minus 33 Centigrade (minus 28 Fahrenheit) in the Jura Mountains, the coldest spell since 1884.

U.S. Trade Delegation In Moscow for Talks

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A U.S. delegation headed by Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer arrived here Monday for the first round of official talks on U.S.-Soviet trade since 1979.

Meetings of the U.S.-Soviet working group on trade and economic cooperation were suspended five years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Since then, U.S.-Soviet trade has fallen from a peak of \$4.4 billion in 1979 to \$2.9 billion in 1984. The low point was reached in 1980, during the embargo on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, when trade between the two countries totaled \$1.9 billion.

The talks between Mr. Olmer and his Soviet counterpart, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir N. Sushlov, are expected to focus on ways to improve "nonstrategic" trade.

Although trade figures have been rising again recently, U.S. manufacturing exports to the Soviet Union are still small — \$400 million — and some U.S. businessmen have expressed concern that Americans are being permanently edged out by Western Europe and Japan.

West European and Japanese imports to the Soviet Union totaled \$40 billion in 1983, compared to \$2 billion that year from the United States, according to the U.S.

U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, a business group.

The Soviet Union's major complaint has been with political decisions in Washington that have either halted or restricted trade.

The talks this week are not expected to produce any change in rules regulating East-West trade, particularly in areas of technology regarded as strategic by the U.S. government.

In the last month, Soviet officials have directed several messages at the U.S. business community urging better economic relations. One such message was delivered by Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, in a meeting last month with Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, one of the Soviet Union's leading trading partners in the United States.

Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Council, was also in Moscow last month and was received by the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, second-ranking member of the Communist Party.

The United States recently lifted restrictions on the sale of personal computers to the Soviet Union, while tightening rules against the transfer of more sophisticated computer software.

The rules change came about through agreements reached by the 15-member National Coordinating Committee on Strategic Exports.

Independence Plan Is Proposed for New Caledonia

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The special French envoy to New Caledonia proposed Monday that a referendum be held to decide the future of the French territory. The referendum could bring independence to the islands by 1986.

The referendum, intended to settle the conflict between native Melanesians and European settlers, would offer a choice between maintaining the status quo — a French territory with self-government only in local matters — and gaining independence in association with France, which would handle defense, law and order and some other functions in the future state.

The plan was announced by Edgar Pisani, a former cabinet minister assigned by the French government to find a peace formula for the troubled Pacific nation. Its approval by the French National Assembly is considered certain.

In a televised speech broadcast simultaneously in Paris and in Noumea, the New Caledonian capital, Mr. Pisani clearly indicated his support for the independence option in the referendum, scheduled for July 18. He said it offered the best compromise between the Melanesians' desire for independence and European settlers' wish to retain French protection.

If New Caledonian residents voted for the status quo, Melanesian extremists would then face a crackdown by French authorities, French officials said.

Mr. Pisani said, however, that "change is unavoidable and irreversible," and that independence could be reconciled with provisions to protect the rights of settlers.

Mr. Pisani said that, under his proposal, all land would be returned to the Melanesians, with provision for compensation and long-term leases for white families who have farms now.

Noumea, the capital where most of the white population lives, would be given special status under which the French community would have a voice in local affairs, Mr. Pisani said.

All arrangements would be guaranteed both by the new country's constitution and by the treaty of association with France. Details of both are still to be negotiated.

The Melanesians can probably carry the proposed referendum in favor of independence, French officials said privately. New Caledonia has a population of 150,000, including about 55,000 Melanesians.

There are about 45,000 people of European extraction, and the rest are largely Asian immigrants, many of whom could be expected to vote for independence.

Mr. Pisani's proposals seem likely to lead to a transfer of sovereignty next year, followed by gradual moves toward full independence for New Caledonia.

French policy in New Caledonia is the target of vehement criticism in France by conservative opposition politicians. They support the European settlers in New Caledonia, many of whom have been there for generations and oppose any form of independence.

But the French government, with a parliamentary majority, strongly favors ending what many call a colonial situation. The Socialist government — which approved Mr. Pisani's plan in outline before it was unveiled — seems determined to proceed with the referendum despite rightist objections.

Melanesian nationalists, led by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, have criticized previous suggestions along the lines of Mr. Pisani's plan for making independence conditional on New Caledonia becoming an "associated state" linked to France.

But Mr. Tjibaou's movement, French officials said, was likely to accept some version of the pro-

posed referendum in hope of getting France to hand over sovereignty quickly. France's Socialist face legislative elections in 1986 in which they could lose their parliamentary majority, and Melanesian separatists appear to have stepped up their agitation in recent weeks because of fears that they might face a more hostile conservative majority in France by next year.

Mr. Pisani's plan, which rejects Melanesian extremists' demands that only the indigenous population vote, is calculated to put pressure on all groups to compromise in order to end the impasse.

The crisis in New Caledonia erupted after local elections last Nov. 18. The elections were won by a white-dominated party opposed to independence. Most of the Melanesians boycotted the vote and have paralyzed life on the islands in their campaign for independence.

European settlers have said that any form of independence is liable to harm French interests. France will lose maritime rights for fishing and seabird mining. And, settlers say, the political unrest could spread to Polynesia, where France conducts its nuclear tests.



Edgar Pisani

An independent New Caledonia would continue to receive French aid in exchange for letting France keep military forces there.

On Dec. 26, the court declared illegal a 1982 military raid on the offices of the opposition newspaper, *We Forum*, and ordered the government to return the printing presses and other items that soldiers seized to its publisher.

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris Sent Pretoria Arms, Shipper Says

COPENHAGEN (APF) — The French government approved illegal exports of French-made arms to South Africa in 1981 and 1982 after Pretoria threatened to cancel a major civilian export order with France, the master of the Danish freighter that smuggled the arms said Monday.

Captain Kaj Narup said in a telephone interview that he learned from his ship's agent in the French port of Bordeaux that the government of President Francois Mitterrand had approved a shipment of ammunition to South Africa in mid-1981, three months after coming to power. The sale or shipment of weapons to South Africa is banned by Danish law and by United Nations resolutions and embargoes.

A Danish shipowner, Jorgensen, said on Danish television Sunday that his company was involved in shipping arms to South Africa. The Danish freighter *Eva Vesta* was said to have made five arms shipments from Bordeaux to the South African port of Durban between January 1981 and December 1982, carrying 2,000 tons of weapons and ammunition.

Manila Court Orders Detainees Freed

MANILA (AP) — The Supreme Court ordered the armed forces Monday to release a professor and a church worker who have been jailed for five months for subversion on President Ferdinand E. Marcos's personal order.

Lawyers said it was the first time the court had ordered the release from military detention of any political prisoners covered by a presidential arrest order. It was also the second major defeat suffered by the government in court in less than two weeks.

On Dec. 26, the court declared illegal a 1982 military raid on the offices of the opposition newspaper, *We Forum*, and ordered the government to return the printing presses and other items that soldiers seized to its publisher.

Agent Orange Settlement Approved

NEW YORK (AP) — A U.S. judge gave final approval Monday to a \$180-million settlement in a class-action suit against seven chemical companies brought by thousands of Vietnam veterans and their families over health damage blamed on the herbicide Agent Orange.

U.S. District Judge Jack B. Weinstein also awarded \$9.2 million in fees and expenses to lawyers. He said he has been persuaded that "a viable plan for distribution of the fund is possible." The settlement was reached May 7. Agent Orange, a mixture of the herbicides, was sprayed over millions of acres in Indochina in the 1960s to deprive Communist guerrillas of jungle cover and crops.

Kennedy, R.F. Botha Meet in Pretoria

PRETORIA (AP) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy met Monday with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha. The foreign minister said later that he defended South African policies and did not agree with Mr. Kennedy about anything.

"It would be naive ever to expect me and Senator Kennedy to reach common ground. He cannot even reach common ground with the Republicans in the United States, and the Republicans are to the left of us," Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Kennedy is touring South Africa as the guest of Bishop Desmond Tutu, who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for speaking out against apartheid, and of the Reverend Allan Boesak, who heads the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Plan to Scare Polish Priest Described

TORUN, Poland (Reuters) — One of four Polish security officers accused in the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko said Monday that his superior, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, had proposed a strategy for intimidating his victim.

Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski was confirming what he had told pretrial investigators, after the court found discrepancies in his testimony at the trial on Friday. "The boss planned to dig a pit in the forest, put the priest into it and cover it with branches to intimidate him," a protocol read at the trial quoted him as testifying. "Piotrowski consulted with his superiors and from what he told us we understood there was high-level backing for this operation, which would have resulted in the priest dying of a heart attack," the lieutenant had said during the investigation.

"He also got approval to dump his body into the water if he died of a heart attack. Piotrowski told us his superior, [Colonel Adam] Pietruszka, approved the operation and I could not imagine him undertaking it without consulting his higher-ups," he said.

For the Record

The 39th match of the world chess championship was adjourned Monday night when the challenger, Gary Kasparov, sealed his 41st move. The titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, leads 5-1 and needs one more victory to retain the crown. The match will resume Tuesday.

The IRA bomb aimed against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet was planted 26 days before it exploded in the Grand Hotel at Brighton on Oct. 12. The Daily Mail reported Monday.

Vietnamese Units Enter Cambodian Rebel Camp

(Continued from Page 1) tanks and two M-113 armored personnel carriers.

The defense of Ampil is in the hands of General Dien Del, vice president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and second in its military hierarchy. The camp forms an arc, eight kilometers (five miles) long, jutting into Cambodia from the Thai border. The Vietnamese frontline had been 2.5 kilometers from the outer perimeter of the camp.

At about 10 A.M., guerrillas began to shout. "There are tanks coming" and then ran when armor broke through Ampil's outer defense rings and roared into the heart of the camp.

Smoke billowed from parts of the camp as the armored vehicles clanked in, one of them up the camp's main road about 500 meters (550 yards) from the command bunker. The artillery fire stopped for about 10 minutes each hour, apparently to allow time to correct range.

Several other sources said some guerrillas pulled out of Ampil, at least briefly, to seek safety near an anti-tank ditch on the Thai side of the border. General Salysa said the guerrillas resisted the initial Vietnamese push. About 5,000 guerrillas were defending Ampil.

Thai Army units were edging across the frontier, and more than 4,400 Thai civilians were evacuated from the area as stray shells landed across the border. Four Thai troops were wounded by shrapnel, General Salysa said.

Ampil, 280 kilometers east of Bangkok, was the last major liberation front camp still intact following the start of Hanoi's latest dry season offensive, which began in mid-November.

Vietnamese forces have overrun guerrilla bases at Nong Chan, Obok, Rithisen and Sok Sonh. Khmer Rouge camps at Nam Yun and Chong Bok were taken Sunday after two days of resistance, according to a Thai official speaking by telephone from Ubon Ratchathani province.

Hanoi invaded Cambodia in late 1978 and drove Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge out of Phnom Penh on Jan. 7, 1979.

A coalition of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and followers of the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are battling Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regime that Vietnam had installed in Phnom Penh. They operate from a chain of about 20 bases just inside the Cambodian border and with the help of Chinese weaponry.

The Khmer Rouge fields more than 30,000 fighters, the liberation front about 12,000 and the Sihanoukists about 5,000. Western estimates say the Vietnamese have about 160,000 troops in Cambodia. The guerrillas holding Ampil are not expected to fight to the last man, the liberation front leader, Son Sann, said Sunday. Unlike the Vietnamese, they have neither long-range howitzers nor armor.

The biggest weapon in the liberation front arsenal is the 82mm recoilless rifle, which is a Chinese copy of a 1950s-vintage Soviet design. The defenders' hopes also rest on mortars, heavy machine guns and B-40 rocket-propelled grenades. Individual guerrillas were armed mostly with AK-47 assault rifles.

Two other liberation front border camps, Rithisen and Nong Chan, reported shelling by the Vietnamese on Monday. Thai officers speculated that it was carried out to prevent them from sending reinforcements to Ampil.

■ **Protest in Australia**
About 300 Cambodians demonstrated Monday at Parliament House in Canberra, calling on Australia to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. The protesters were representatives of the Cambodian community in Australia.

Israel Blames Lebanon for Halt in Talks

The Associated Press

NAQOURA, Lebanon — The 12th round of talks between Israel and Lebanon over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon ended Monday with the Israeli delegation refusing to set a date for the next round.

The spokesman for the Lebanese delegation, Bassam Said, said that the talks, which began on Nov. 3, were close to breaking down. But he denied that they had collapsed.

"We eagerly want to continue the talks. It will be unfortunate for all of us if they don't go ahead," he said. The headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Naqoura, a village near Lebanon's border with Israel where the talks have been held.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 with the declared aim of uprooting Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon from which raids upon Israel were launched. It now insists upon secure border conditions before withdrawing the 20,000 Israeli troops still in southern Lebanon.

Brigadier General Amos Gilboa, the head of the Israeli delegation, said the Lebanese delegation "evaded giving a clear answer" on Monday to questions raised by the Israeli negotiators in the last session on Dec. 20.

"I fear that the Lebanese statement is inadequate in providing the security arrangements which Israel seeks to obtain in order to safeguard her northern region," General Gilboa said in a statement.



United Nations troops manned an armored personnel carrier in front of a Crusader fort in the Lebanese village of Naqoura as Lebanese and Israeli negotiators met Monday.

General Gilboa said that, while the Lebanese military delegation maintained that it was interested in continuing the talks, Israel's delegation would have to seek government guidance before returning to the negotiating table.

"Our official response will be conveyed to the Lebanese delegation in due course," General Gilboa said.

Concerning the next round of talks, which normally would be scheduled for Thursday, General Gilboa said that the Israelis would maintain contact with Lieutenant General William Callaghan, the Irish commander of the UN force in south Lebanon and host of the talks.

A joint communiqué issued at the end of Monday's talks said that the Lebanese delegation had made a statement based on a speech by President Amin Gemayel over the weekend which rejected Israeli demands.

"The Israeli delegation will convey the Lebanese statement to the appropriate Israeli authorities" for examination, the communiqué said.

The impasse followed Israeli demands for a large UN presence in the northern tier of the area that Israeli troops now occupy. Israel has warned that it may take unilateral action, resulting in an uncoordinated Israeli pullout from part or all of south Lebanon, if Lebanon does not respond favorably to its demands for an expanded UN force.

Lebanon wants its own army in place beforehand, fearing that an uncoordinated Israeli pullout could ignite fighting in southern Lebanon similar to that set off by the Israeli withdrawal on Sept. 4, 1983, from Lebanon's central mountains.

Israel wants a UN force to patrol the northern edge of its occupation zone in southern Lebanon, about 37 miles (60 kilometers) inside Lebanese territory. Lebanon insists that the UN force be deployed only along the Israeli-Lebanese border, to the south.

Kissinger, Other Experts, Say Talks Are Unlikely to Bring Fast Progress

By James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and other foreign policy experts agree that the meetings between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko are unlikely in themselves to produce substantive arms control progress but could produce agreements to hold future talks.

"I do not expect anything substantive to emerge from these two days of talks," Mr. Kissinger said Sunday, complaining that they had been the subject of news media "hype."

The best that can come out of these talks is a procedural agreement on how to conduct talks and toward what end," he said. "If that can be achieved, it would be considerable progress."

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, a former Kissinger deputy and former undersecretary of state for political affairs in the Reagan administration, said on an ABC News program that the progress of any negotiations stemming from the Geneva conference would hinge on the administration's willingness to compromise.

"The question is going to be whether the administration is going to make the kinds of compromises as the negotiations go forward that are going to be necessary if they're going to keep the process going, and there I think the jury is still out," Mr. Eagleburger said.

Noting that President Ronald Reagan made it clear in a speech last Jan. 16 that he sought an improved relationship with the Soviet Union, Mr. Eagleburger said there was also a question of "whether the Soviet Union is capable of making the compromises that are necessary for an agreement."

Mr. Reagan has refused to show flexibility in the area of space weaponry, central to Soviet concerns about the U.S. arsenal.

In Mr. Eagleburger's view, Mr. Reagan's adherence to plans to develop a space-based missile defense system, known in the administration as the Strategic Defense Initiative, was a factor in bringing the Russians back to even preliminary meetings with the United States.

McGeorge Bundy, John F. Kennedy's national security adviser, said on the ABC program that as long as Mr. Reagan held to the space plan, "there will not be any agreement."

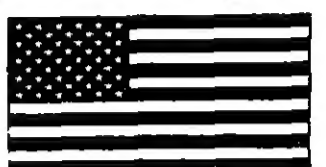
Under the Reagan plan, the government would spend \$26 billion on research into a weapons system that would intercept enemy missiles targeted on the United States in space before they reach the earth's atmosphere. There are no plans, however, for actual deployment of a system, and a decision on such a step would be left to a future president.

The composition of the U.S. delegation to Geneva reflects the scope of thought on arms control issues within the administration, and Mr. Kissinger said that the administration's position has not been made clear.

Speaking on a CBS News program, the former secretary of state, who negotiated long-range arms limitation agreements with Moscow, said, "I think there is still considerable argument going on, and I think it will have to be adjudicated by the president."

Mr. Eagleburger said that resistance offered by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and by Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, to previous arms control efforts could cause "a lot of difficulty." Mr. Perle was among those sent to Geneva with Mr. Shultz.

Now, however, Mr. Reagan "is personally very clearly in favor of reaching sensible agreements" on arms control, he said.



MAJOR ARMS-CONTROL AGREEMENTS

Treaty	Date Signed
Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	Aug. 5, 1963
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons in Outer Space	Jan. 27, 1967
Treaty Against Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	July 1, 1968
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons on the Seabed	Feb. 11, 1971
Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty	May 26, 1972
Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Strategic Arms	May 26, 1972
Threshold Test Ban Treaty (unratified)	July 3, 1974
Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (unratified)	May 26, 1976
SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) (unratified)	June 18, 1979

The Washington Post

Shultz, Gromyko Discuss Weapons Control in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1) were to meet at a reception given Monday night by the United States.

U.S. and Soviet officials have cautioned against expecting any firm agreement to emerge from the complex talks.

Moscow has emphasized the all-embracing nature of the new talks, stressing the need for a space-weapons ban, while the United States wants to concentrate on reducing the arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons.

The different approaches were highlighted by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko in statements Sunday. Mr. Gromyko said that he was seeking guidelines for negotiations to ban space weapons and cut back the nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Shultz did not mention space weapons and said that he had no illusions about making rapid progress in Geneva.

Western diplomats said that they regarded the talks as the start of a long diplomatic process that would lead back to negotiation on specific arms issues. They made clear that they thought it was likely that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko would announce nothing more than agreement to meet again.

■ **Reagan Press Conference**
President Reagan is expected to discuss the Geneva talks at a news conference tentatively scheduled for Wednesday night. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The White House did not issue a formal announcement. But an official said that the president was expected to meet with reporters.

■ **Journalists Pack Geneva**
A media army covered the U.S.-Soviet arms talks Monday, with U.S. journalists outnumbering the Russians 30-to-1. United Press International reported from Geneva.

About 450 of the 700 journalists covering the negotiations were from the United States.

New York's Subway Shooting Echoes Across United States

(Continued from Page 1) favor Mr. Goetz, has not been as impressive as the intensity in the voices of callers.

"I was surprised by the vehemence of the reactions," said Neil McKenty, host of a radio talk show on CJAD in Montreal. "You could hear the anger in their voices."

The extent of the debate in cities other than New York also has surprised some people. In San Diego, callers to talk shows on radio station KDSO were as ardent in their support of Mr. Goetz as they had been outraged last year by James Huberty's shooting and killing of 21 people at a McDonald's restaurant in nearby San Ysidro.

"Even though one was a local story and the other was from New York, the response was pretty equal," said Steve Costo, producer of the Dave Dawson Show. "I think it's more of a humanitarian thing. It could have happened in Ruppert, Idaho. It's the idea of people concerned with their own self-defense and responding on an emotional level by praising Goetz."

Callers to the David Bradbury Show on radio station WRKO in Boston generally have supported Mr. Goetz, according to the show's producer, Mike Coleman. But the blind praise that characterized the calls when the shooting first took place, Mr. Coleman said, has been tempered since prosecutors in the case said the four teen-agers did not directly threaten Mr. Goetz, that they did not brandish the sharpened screwdrivers three were carrying in their pockets, and that the

shooting may have been premeditated.

"It's still been pretty one-sided with the so-called vigilante," Mr. Coleman said. "But slowly some attitudes are changing, and callers are saying that you can't have people taking the law into their own hands."

Although the case has inspired a national discussion about crime and the rights of people to protect themselves, nowhere has the talk and emotion been more profound than in New York.

Just last month, after the murder of Caroline Isenberg, many New Yorkers felt powerless against crime, some talk-show hosts said. The actress, 24, resisted her attacker on a Manhattan rooftop, and her cries for help were answered. Yet, she died anyway. People said then they were overwhelmed by the sense that there was little they could do to protect themselves.

"Caroline Isenberg symbolized that nothing works," said Barry Farber, the host on WMCA. "Goetz then comes and says, 'Now one of us got the upper hand.' It's symbolic mass retribution."

At WABC Radio, the switchboard was blinking excitedly the other night when the Bob Grant Show was on the air.

"People are calling at their expense from all over just to get on the air and say their piece," said Bill Mozer, an engineer for the show. "It's a remarkable emotional response of people whose fear has been pent up for so long. It's a catharsis."

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Refugees From Third World Find Dealing With Stress of U.S. Urban Life a Puzzle

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three years after he came to the United States, he had a nervous breakdown. Only then did the 21-year-old Iranian student begin to talk about the pressures that led to his collapse: trying to finish college in three years, living apart from his family, hostility from Americans still angry about the hostages and the lingering guilt he felt over the death of his 18-year-old sister during the Iranian revolution.

He recalled how a campus hospital nurse listening to him began to cry.

"That was the first time I was seeing emotions from an American," he said in a recent interview in Alexandria, Virginia, where he was under the care of an Iranian-born psychiatrist while living with his brother.

The Iranian student's problems are not unique. For many of the 937,000 refugees who have come to the United States in the past decade to flee political persecution, disaster or war, adjusting to their new home has been a painful process. Their problems frequently are made worse because their traditions and background make it difficult for them to seek help or even acknowledge that something is wrong.

In a recent survey of minorities and refugees

by the Northern Virginia Mental Health Association, more than 320 respondents listed "stress" second and "depression" seventh on a list of 16 problems. But only 34 percent said they had sought help.

For many refugees unfamiliar with psychotherapy, seeing a psychiatrist "is a social taboo," said Dr. Mahin Zandi, an Iranian-born psychiatrist who works at the Alexandria Community Mental Health Center.

In fact, psychiatric help is thought of by most refugees as the last step before the insane asylum.

"It's as if you run nude in public, if you tell people you are sad or talk about your personal problems," said Dr. Tran Minh Tung, a Vietnamese psychiatrist. In the languages of many refugees, there is no word for "depression" as Americans know it.

Concerned by such quiet suffering, mental health professionals and the refugee communities themselves are increasing their efforts to make help more accessible, and acceptable, to those who need it.

In the Washington area, for example, the Alexandria Community Mental Health Center has two Iranian-born psychiatrists on its staff. The Mount Vernon (Virginia) Mental Health Clinic has Vietnamese and Spanish-speaking

"There is the feeling . . . that we have left our soul, our heart, back there. Even if we know we are lucky to live in this land of opportunity."

outpatient psychologists. At the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, a task force is studying ways to deal with refugees' mental health problems, said Richard Shapiro, the office's deputy director of operations.

Unlike immigrants who come to the United States motivated by hope of bettering their lives, many refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan have come primarily to flee the turmoil of their native countries, immigration experts say. Often, they have left their homes on short notice, with little hope of an early return, and generally bring few financial resources with them. So, they are more vulnerable to the psychological traumas that all newcomers encounter.

"There is the feeling that it's not really home and that we have left our soul, our heart, back there," said Dr. Tran, who is a consultant with

the Arlington (Virginia) Mental Health Clinic. "Even though we know we are lucky to live in this land of opportunity, we still regret."

In contrast to the East European refugees who came to the United States after World War II, the newer refugees, many of whom are Asian, Hispanic or African, say they do not become "socially invisible" in America's predominantly white society.

And many have come from rural areas in countries where the urban sector is not highly developed. Thus, in addition to the normal problems of refugees, such as finding jobs, shelter and learning English, there are the stresses of a fast-paced urban life without the support on which they once depended: family, neighborhood or village.

"Here, you live in an apartment and you don't know your neighbors," said Hailu Fulass, an Ethiopian consultant and former professor of

African studies at Howard University in Washington.

"That's very strange in Ethiopia. When you move in, the neighbors bring you coffee and it's a reception. For someone used to personal contact every day . . . this aloneness creates a sense of emptiness," Mr. Fulass said, adding that the repression and political violence endemic in many Third World countries "does not create the kind of personal pressures you find in urban areas in the U.S."

And back home, he said, "there are people who interfere in your life, there are people who mind your business . . . but here, there is this thing of 'mind your own business,' and people do mind their own business."

In Vietnam, "You go to the market once a day, it's a big socialization place," said Kim Danh Cook, a Vietnamese psychotherapist who is executive director of the Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Association Consortium. "You know everybody; people tell you how to cook the chicken; everybody talks to you."

"Here, you go to the supermarket and you don't see real food and you have to ring a bell to get service. You get very efficient service here, but you don't get the human touch."

In many cases, mental health problems surface only after refugees have made what is

apparently a successful transition, according to a Mount Vernon psychotherapist, Lee Nguyen. Caught up in their first years in the United States with the survival problems of finding jobs, food and shelter, "they are so busy they don't have time to get sick," he said.

When problems do arise, the familiar, informal ways of dealing with stress and depression are no longer available.

In Vietnam, "You go to a fortune-teller; you read poetry; you go to the pagoda to meditate or you walk downtown to the market," Mr. Cook said. "You go to see a friend or an elder."

Mindful of his compatriots' wariness of psychiatrists, Dr. Tran's advertisements in a local Vietnamese paper call him a "specialist of the nerves."

Explaining his fellow countrymen's reticence in speaking about their feelings, Dr. Tran said Vietnamese consider that "pain is a part of life" and "people are taught to be stoical." As a result, foreign-born psychiatrists say, they must alter the traditional method of psychotherapy.

"You socialize, talk about the past, where they came from, their families. You don't concentrate on the individual, you concentrate on his family and his environment until you gain his trust that you're not going to talk to other people about his problems."

Hawaii Telescope Tracks 'Beast' in Galaxy Center

Scientists Report Finding Evidence Of Object's High-Energy Particles

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way, sits a mysterious object, an elusive astronomical beast with exotic powers around which the entire galaxy revolves.

It cannot be seen with an ordinary telescope, because dust clouds and swarms of intervening stars block the view, but it has long been known as a source of unusually strong radio signals.

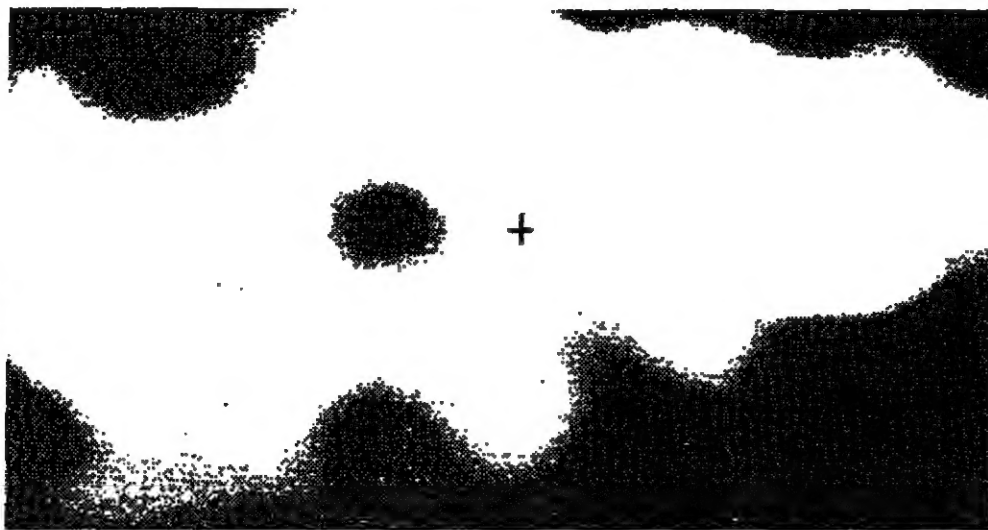
Astronomers have been pursuing the beast for years in the hope of discovering something that might explain how matter organized itself into vast, wheeling galactic star systems. Presumably, each of the 750 billion other galaxies in the known universe has a similar object at its heart.

Now, a team of astronomers has discovered evidence that the object, whatever it may be, is spewing vast quantities of energetic particles that collide with a surrounding irregular ring of cold hydrogen gas.

"This rotating, lumpy doughnut provides strong evidence that something exotic is going on deep in the heart of the Milky Way," said Terry Jones, an astronomer at the University of Minnesota who, as a member of an international team, has been studying the phenomenon. Mr. Jones will present the team's findings at the American Astronomical Society's annual meeting this week in Tucson, Arizona.

He said the object at the center could be an unusually bright star a thousand times more massive than the sun or a "spiner," a rapidly rotating star that some astronomers believe may exist, or even a giant black hole. There are special circumstances under which particles falling toward a black hole produce a secondary particle that is ejected in the opposite direction.

The team's observations were made using the world's largest infrared telescope, atop Hawaii's dormant Mauna Kea volcano. The telescope registers infrared, or heat,



This computer rendering of infrared measurements shows an irregular ring of hydrogen molecules circling what is thought to be a powerful source of energy (dark circle) situated at the center of the Milky Way galaxy. The black cross marks the center of the galaxy.

radiation emanating from objects in deep space and, with the aid of a computer-driven printer, constructs a black-and-white picture of the object that is giving off the infrared radiation.

Mr. Jones said the wavelengths of radiation indicate that the ring is a cloud of hydrogen atoms that is too cold to give off enough infrared radiation to be detectable from Earth except around the inside of

the ring. This is where the atoms have been "shocked" by collisions with rapidly moving particles flung out from the object in the center.

The Milky Way, an English translation of the Greek *galaxias*, is a disk-shaped cluster estimated to contain 100 billion stars with a bulge at the center where the greatest numbers of stars are concentrated.

As viewed from Earth, the center

of the galaxy is in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius. There, hidden beyond all the intervening stars and opaque clouds of dust, is the "beast" that Mr. Jones and his colleagues are tracking.

"There had been speculation for several years that there is something exotic at our galactic center," Mr. Jones said, "and this is further good evidence that indeed there probably is."

Zaccaro Pleads Guilty to Charge Of Financing Fraud in New York

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John A. Zaccaro, husband of the former Democratic vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, pleaded guilty Monday to a misdemeanor charge of scheming to defraud in connection with the purchase and financing of five apartment buildings.

Justice George Roberts said that in accordance with Mr. Zaccaro's agreement with the district attorney, which is punishable by up to a year in prison, unless Mr. Zaccaro committed another offense before sentencing Feb. 20.

Justice Roberts read the indictment to Mr. Zaccaro in state Supreme Court in Manhattan, the state's trial court.

Under questioning, Mr. Zaccaro said he had been a broker rather than a principal in the deal, and that it had never gone through.

An indictment on the charge was announced earlier Monday by prosecutors.

Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan district attorney, alleged that fraud occurred when Mr. Zaccaro, 51, tried to obtain financ-



John A. Zaccaro

ing for the purchase of the five buildings in Queens for John DeLorenzo, a Manhattan real estate investor.

He alleged that Mr. Zaccaro submitted a falsely inflated contract of sale for the apartment buildings to a New Jersey mortgage broker, altered a copy of an appraisal of the buildings that was submitted to a securities firm and issued a false financial statement that overstated

his own net worth by more than \$17 million.

Mr. DeLorenzo was not charged, according to Mr. Morgenthau.

Questions about Mr. Zaccaro's finances dogged his wife's campaign as Walter F. Mondale's running mate.

She complained that her own campaign themes did not reach the voters because of the attention paid to her husband's alleged improprieties and to what part she had in the family finances.

Throughout his wife's campaign for the vice presidency, Mr. Zaccaro's finances were subjected to intense public scrutiny. After the election, the House Ethics Committee ruled that Ms. Ferraro had erred in not reporting Mr. Zaccaro's holdings while she was a congresswoman.

Documents the couple filed in August 1984 said Mr. Zaccaro was worth about \$3 million, mostly in real estate, while Ms. Ferraro was worth \$760,000.

Indicted along with Mr. Zaccaro was Harold Farrell, 63, of Queens, on a charge of scheming to defraud and of practice of law by an attorney who has been disbarred. Mr. Farrell pleaded innocent.

Despite the War, Brazil and Angola Enjoy Commercial, Cultural Boom

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — About 2,000 Brazilian workers are to build Angola's largest hydroelectric dam under the terms of a \$500-million contract that has been signed here.

But Angola's civil war is expected to delay ground breaking for the 500-megawatt dam that a Brazilian company, Norberto Odebrecht, has contracted to build across the Cuanza River.

The first turbine, imported from the Soviet Union, is scheduled to begin operation in 1991. But anti-government guerrillas routinely kidnap foreigners, including Brazilians, and Odebrecht is expected to wait for peace before sending 2,000 workers into the interior.

The dam contract highlights a surge in commercial and cultural exchanges between Marxist Angola and capitalist Brazil, a relationship that has been overshadowed in the last decade by the larger presence of Cuban troops and technicians.

In Angola, Brazilians are drilling for oil, repairing telephone lines, rewiring power systems, maintaining freight trains and selling food and trucks. This two-way trade jumped from \$4 million in 1973 to \$230 million in 1984. Brazil is now Angola's third largest trading partner, after the United States and the Netherlands.

"We think that Brazil can serve as an alternative to Portugal to help us in technical cooperation," the Angolan minister of petroleum and energy, Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, said. He headed a mission to Brasilia in November for an annual trade meeting.

Angola and Brazil, both former Portuguese colonies, are tied by more than a common language and colonial heritage. From 1500 to 1850, the Portuguese shipped about three million Angolans to Brazil to work as slaves.

Brazil supported Portugal through the 1960s in colonial wars, but it reversed its policy in the early 1970s. In 1975 Brazil was the first

Western nation to recognize Angola's new Marxist government. Since then the Brazilians have placed a high priority on rebuilding their links with Angola.

In 1981 the Brazilian government started subsidizing a weekly flight between Rio de Janeiro and Luanda by Varig, Brazil's privately owned international carrier. In 1983 the run became profitable, and in recent months there has been a waiting list for seats.

Angolans are discussing the possibilities of contracting with Brazilian companies to set up a car assembly plant here, to rehabilitate housing, to repair elevators and to restore Luanda's garbage collection system.

Braspetro, the overseas arm of Brazil's state oil company, Petrobras, is taking part in two international oil consortiums that are pumping and drilling at the mouth of the Zaire River.

For Angola's war effort, the Brazilian subsidiaries of Volvo and Saab-Scania sold about 750 trucks to the Angolan Defense Ministry last year for \$37.6 million. The Angolans also bought 250 freight cars for the Benguela railroad last year and have signed a contract for the maintenance of rolling stock.

■ Report of South African Aid

A captured officer of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, has said that he and fellow guerrillas were transported to the Luanda region by a South African helicopter to launch an offensive against the capital, Agence France-Presse reported from Luanda.

Francisco Rafael, 29, a captain in the UNITA forces who was captured Saturday, said he was in one of two balloons sent by helicopter to Kuanza-Sul province in July. Speaking on Angolan television, he said he had been trained by South African instructors for five months in the eastern Angolan province of Mavinga.

If the statements by the captured guerrilla are confirmed, it could mean that the South African military is providing transport for the UNITA offensive five months after a South African-Angolan military committee began negotiations aimed at the withdrawal of South African soldiers from southern Angola and the achievement of a cease-fire in the area.



Grenadian police recruits doing calisthenics under the supervision of an American soldier.

U.S. Soldiers Training Grenada Unit

New Paramilitary Force Part of Region's Militarization

By Joseph B. Treasler

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — A class of 40 Grenadian police recruits is being trained here by American soldiers, members of the U.S. Army's Special Forces, the elite force created in the days of President John F. Kennedy with a primary mission of building indigenous armies.

In Grenada, the U.S. soldiers are not building an army. But they are teaching police recruits — the current class is the fourth so far — a variety of skills useful to either a soldier or a policeman.

In February they are to start turning the best of the Grenadian police into an 80-man paramilitary force that will wear combat fatigues and carry M-16 rifles.

The paramilitary force, to be known as the Special Services Unit, will be part of a group of half a dozen similar units from other former British colonies in the eastern Caribbean. The United States has trained and equipped the units at a cost of about \$20 million, in an increasing militarization of the region since the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

The United States is also training and equipping coast guard units on the islands, Antigua, St.

Lucia and Dominica have each received 65-foot (19.7-meter) patrol boats fitted with machine guns. Grenada recently received a 106-foot patrol boat that U.S. officials said cost \$1.5 million.

U.S. officials say the first order of business for the paramilitary units is to provide their governments, most of which do not have armies, with extra muscle for dealing with insurgencies and external attack. Along with Antigua and Barbados, which do have armies, the islands have formed an alliance known as the Regional Security System and have pledged to send forces to any island in the group where trouble breaks out.

Most of the first graduates of the Special Forces paramilitary training in early 1984 were from the islands of Antigua and Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. They were sent to Grenada as members of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force that has been patrolling the island along with U.S. military policemen and, increasingly, the Grenadian police.

Nine years ago the U.S. Congress declared, in reaction to hu-

man rights abuses, that American money would no longer be spent on training foreign police forces. An exception was made for the Special Forces paramilitary training in the Caribbean.

The traditional police training of the Grenadians is being provided by British officers. Fourteen-week courses cover such subjects as patrol, criminal investigation and traffic control. The British have taken overall responsibility for rebuilding a decimated police force that was politicized by Prime Minister Eric Gairy and then neglected by the leftists who overthrew Sir Eric and built a revolutionary army, which was disbanded after the U.S.-led invasion.

Some of the new police recruits are former members of the revolutionary army. "If we said we could not employ any former members of the army," said Brian Graves, the senior British police adviser, "we would have to write off a very significant chunk of the age group we are looking at."

Mr. Graves said he expected the Grenadian police force to reach a target strength of 560 men by the middle of this year.

Duarte Accuses Rightists In Killing of Investigator

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — The slaying of El Salvador's chief government corruption investigator was "a kind of plot" by members of the ultraright Nationalist Republican Alliance, or ARENA, according to President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

President Duarte made the accusation Sunday night as he left a funeral home in the capital where the body of Pedro René Yanez had been taken.

Mr. Yanez was killed Saturday by a gunman who was then shot to death by Mr. Yanez's bodyguards.

Mr. Yanez was the head of the Presidential Commission on Ethics, a corruption investigatory commission, and the first member of Mr. Duarte's Christian Democrat administration killed in what appeared to be a political slaying. He was appointed by Mr. Duarte last year to investigate possible corruption in the government and political parties.

The killers "were from ARENA," Mr. Duarte said. "It was a kind of plot. The causes are obviously of a political character."

Senior Christian Democrat officials named Mr. Yanez's killer as Reinaldo Osorio, ARENA's candidate for mayor in the town of Concepción de Oriente for elections next month.

[Earlier, The Associated Press reported that a Christian Democrat official in San Salvador, Amílcar Velasquez, and police had identified the gunman as Francisco Alfaro, also said to be a member of ARENA. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancies between the two reports.]

Party officials said Mr. Yanez was shot at a party at Concepción de Oriente, 160 kilometers (100 miles) east of the capital.

They denied earlier reports that three bystanders were killed and said Mr. Osorio shot Mr. Yanez, killed one bystander and injured one seriously before being shot to death himself.

ARENA's leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, lost to Mr. Duarte in the presidential runoff election in May last year. Mr. d'Aubuisson's critics have accused him of having links

with rightist death squads. He has repeatedly denied those allegations.

■ Prelate Denies Threats

In a sermon Sunday in San Salvador, the leader of the country's Catholic Church spoke of "the return to the scene of political threats and assassinations," The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said the church's legal aid office reported that in the past week eight civilians were killed, including five believed to be victims of death squads.

TRANSLATIONS
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Coptic Leader Holds Cairo Mass After 3-Year Exile

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Pope Shenouda 3d, the patriarch of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Christians who was allowed to return to Cairo last week after 40 months in internal exile, led thousands of worshippers Sunday in a Christmas Eve Mass.

Men and women in the congregation swept as the patriarch led a procession of bishops and choirboys into the Church of Mary and Mark. President Hosni Mubarak lifted restrictions imposed on the priest last Tuesday.

Pope Shenouda, in a crimson and gold robe, then climbed the steps to the altar to begin the ancient Coptic rituals. According to the calendar of the Coptic and other Eastern churches, Christmas Day falls on Jan. 7.

In his sermon, broadcast live over state radio during the four-hour service, the patriarch said: "On this occasion, all Copts open their hearts to their brothers, the Moslems. We feel that our brothers, the Moslems, are our flesh, our blood, our bones, in this beloved nation."

The Coptic Orthodox Church is one of the oldest communities in Christendom. According to tradition, it was founded in the first century A.D. by Saint Mark, one of the 12 apostles of Jesus. The church claims members in Egypt, the United States, Australia, Canada, East Africa and South Asia.

The congregation at the Mass included a representative of Mr. Mubarak, leaders of three opposition parties, and the speaker of Parliament, Rifaat El-Mahgoub — all Moslems.

"I see in the attendance of this gathering by all Egyptian parties, and Moslems and Christians, an



Pope Shenouda 3d, the patriarch of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Christians, said a Mass in Cairo on Sunday after ending 40 months' internal exile in a desert monastery.

expression of Egypt's strong unity through its steady men," Pope Shenouda said in his homily.

Church officials said about 10,000 people attended the Mass, which also was seen as a show of support for the patriarch who was banished by the late President Anwar Sadat.

Worshippers began streaming into the domed church hours before the service, passing through four police security checks.

Many of the worshippers said they had come not only for the service, but also to express their happiness that the Coptic patriarch had been allowed to resume his duties.

Sadat stripped Pope Shenouda of state recognition of his office and confined him to the Wadi Natrun monastery in the desert northwest of Cairo after the patriarch's strong defense of Christian rights.

Sadat accused him of fomenting strife between Moslems and Christians in Egypt, which is predominantly Moslem. There are an estimated five million to six million Coptic Christians in Egypt out of a total population of around 45 million.

Sadat was assassinated by Moslem extremists while reviewing a military parade in Cairo on Oct. 6, 1981, a month after he had banished Pope Shenouda in a crackdown against hundreds of his critics.

State-controlled news media said that Mr. Mubarak's decision to allow Pope Shenouda to resume his duties reflected an improvement in Moslem-Christian relations. In a Christmas message, Mr. Mubarak said Moslems and Christians had formed "one nationalist pulse" through Egyptian history.

Hitler Diaries Trial Puts Spotlight on Stern Publisher

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

HAMBURG — Under prodding by the judge, the four-month trial in the Hitler diaries fraud case has shifted away from the actual defendants, a disgraced reporter and a confessed forger, and onto a West German publishing concern and its flagship weekly, Stern magazine.

On the witness stand the other day, Gerd Schulte-Hillen, chairman of the board of the publishing giant Gruner & Jahr, was explaining how Stern had expected to make a financial killing from the sale of the diaries.

Suddenly, in an outburst that jolted the courtroom, Judge Hans-Ulrich Schroeder scolded the witness: "Stolen goods! Plunderers pull the books out of a plane wreck and you fence them."

The judge's sarcastic ire focused on an event that, in fact, did not take place: the retrieval of Hitler's diaries from a plane that crashed in eastern Germany in 1945 as the Third Reich collapsed. Fabricated events and fictional people have lives of their own in the fraud trial.

But the outburst was symptomatic of a turn in the trial for Gruner & Jahr. The shift in emphasis, toward the role of the publishing company, is a tactical victory for Kurt Groenewold, the defense attorney for Konrad Kujau, a Stuttgart dealer in Nazi memorabilia who has confessed to forging the 60 volumes in his own hand.

Mr. Groenewold, who made a name for himself in the 1970s by defending accused terrorists, contends that Stern's sloppiness in checking the authenticity of the diaries and its failure to secure a proper copyright for them made the magazine virtually an accomplice in the fraud.

"It's like a conspiracy," the lawyer said during a pause in the trial.

The thrust of his thesis has been that since Stern, wittingly or unwittingly, was implicated in the hoax, Mr. Kujau was merely an accessory. The attorney is said to be hoping not for an acquittal but for a mild sentence for his client, who could face up to 10 years in prison.

An earlier witness, Fritz Stiefel, another Nazi memorabilia collector, conceded that Mr. Kujau had sold him "kilos of false Hitler writings."

"I am not at all angry with him," Mr. Stiefel said, "since I now have one of the biggest collections of forgeries, and they are worth something."

The dominance of the Groenewold line of questioning has also taken the heat off Gerd Heidemann, a cashed-up Stern reporter who is accused of persuading the magazine to pay him \$3 million for the diaries even though he knew as early as 1981 that they were forgeries.

Mr. Heidemann maintains that

he supplied the diaries to Stern in good faith but was duped by Mr. Kujau, who is accused of receiving \$549,000. About \$2 million is unaccounted for.

As the publishing company's paymaster for the project, Mr. Schulte-Hillen conceded on the stand that Mr. Heidemann had convinced him of the diaries' authenticity.

The board chairman said that he had asked Mr. Heidemann to write an account of how he had acquired the diaries. Mr. Schulte-Hillen said the reporter had refused and had

sworn on the lives of his children that the notebooks were genuine.

"As I have children myself," the businessman said, "this oath made an impression on me."

Under questioning by Judge Schroeder, Mr. Schulte-Hillen was at a loss to explain a confusing series of private contracts between Gruner & Jahr and Mr. Heidemann over the financial benefits expected from the diaries.

Company executives now admit that a major blunder was the involvement of Gruner & Jahr man-

agement in what should have been Stern's editorial responsibilities.

As testimony revealed, the only copyright the publishing house secured for the diaries was a somewhat devious arrangement between Mr. Heidemann and the West German Federal Archives, one that did not mention the existence of the notebooks.

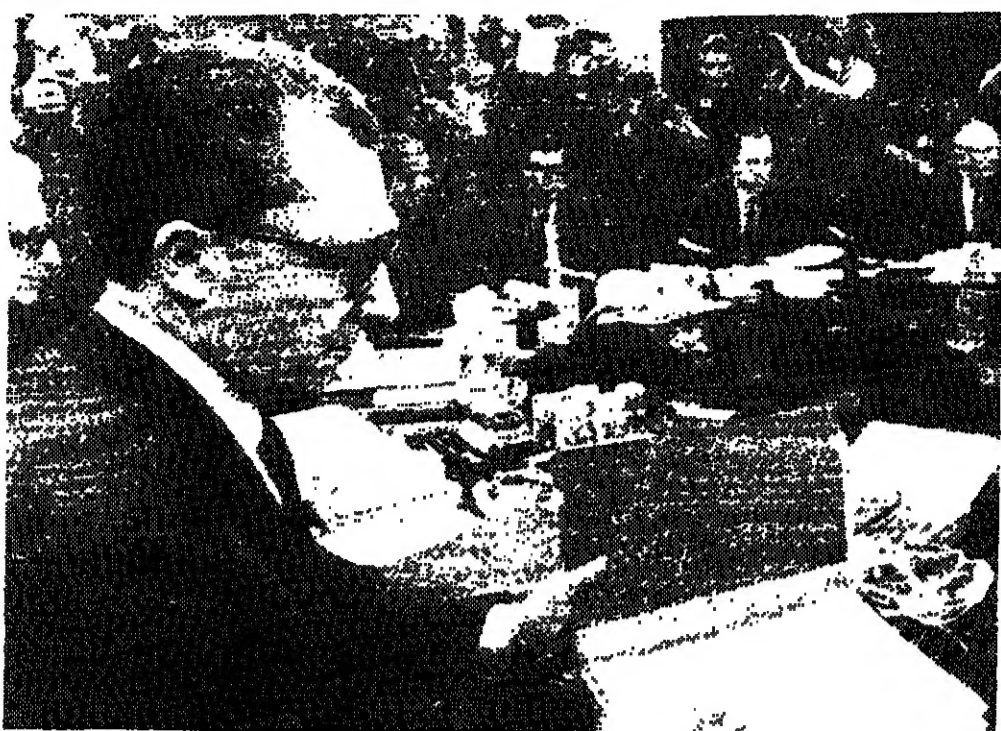
Mr. Schulte-Hillen said that neither Rupert Murdoch, the owner of The Times of London, nor representatives of Newsweek magazine had worried about the problematic

copyright situation when they entered into negotiations to serialize the diaries.

"The problems were over money," he said.

The judge wondered aloud at Stern's glibness in submitting for handwriting verification a Heidemann-owned telegram purportedly written by Hitler to Mussolini.

"Do you really think," the judge asked, "that the Führer had time to sit down and write out a good-luck telegram with his own hand?"



Jacques Delors, left, at the first meeting of the new European Commission in Brussels.

Charter 77 Names New Spokesmen

Reuters

VIENNA — Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 human rights group announced on its eighth anniversary Monday that it had appointed three new spokesmen for the next year.

It said they were Jiri Dienstbier, 47, a former journalist; Eva Kanturkova, 54, a writer, and Petrusek Susterova, 37, an office worker. Mr. Dienstbier and Mrs. Susterova were questioned by police last week with Vaclav Havel, a dramatist, and the outgoing spokesmen, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Ruml and Jana Sternova.

Charter 77 was created on Jan. 7, 1977, with the publication of a manifesto in Western newspapers calling for respect of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

In a 17-page statement issued through émigrés in Vienna on Monday and signed by the new spokesmen, Charter 77 reviewed its activities over the eight years since then.

It reaffirmed that its aims included analyzing how the constitution and laws were observed, how human and civil rights were respected, and drawing attention to injustice.

In spite of the authorities' rejection of the group and what it called the persecution of its signatories, Charter 77 "lives, works and has gained respect both at home and abroad," the statement said.

Mr. Dienstbier, now a night watchman, was jailed for three years on subversion charges in 1978 during a previous term as a Charter 77 spokesman. Five other signatories, including Mr. Havel who was sentenced to four-and-a-half years, were imprisoned at the same time.

Mrs. Kanturkova served one year in prison in 1981 for subversion and Mrs. Susterova was jailed from 1970 to 1972 on similar charges.

U.K. Board Says 1,100 Miners Return

The Associated Press

LONDON — At least 1,139 striking coal miners returned to work Monday, management said, in a fresh surge following the year-end holidays.

The state-owned National Coal Board said the number reporting at colliery gates was up by the largest one-day total since November, when thousands gave up on the strike after the collapse of union-management talks.

A board spokesman called the numbers "very encouraging," saying they provided "further evidence

that many miners believe it is now pointless to continue the strike."

Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, said Sunday that if strikers returned at the rate of a few hundred a day, the walkout should end before its anniversary. The stoppage began March 12 after the coal board disclosed plans to shut money-losing mines.

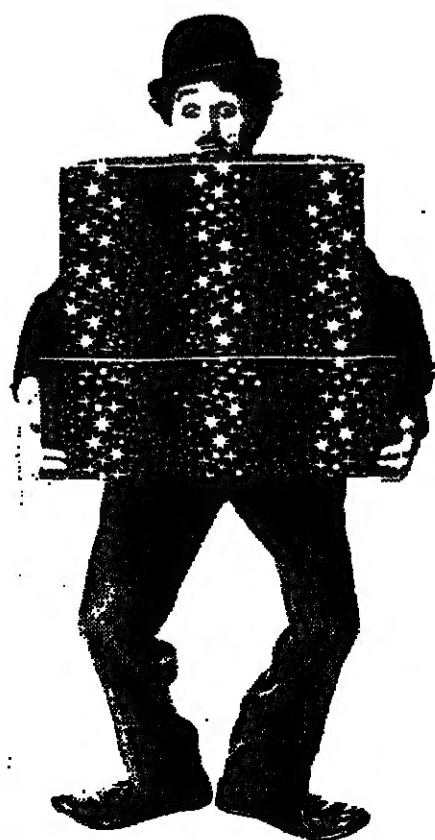
About 71,000 of Britain's 189,000 miners are now back at work, the management says, and more than a third of the 174 state-owned mines are producing coal.

Mr. MacGregor said Sunday

that the strike would be "effectively over" if half the work force was on the job. He said that would mean 80,000 to 85,000 miners, adding that attrition during the coal strike had reduced the total work force.

The strikers oppose the board's plan to close 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs through attrition. But the walkout has split the National Union of Mineworkers, many of whose members object to their leaders calling the strike without the customary nationwide ballot.

"Hope you had a Merry Christmas..."



CH 11 150

ARTS / LEISURE

John Lurie: A Lounge Lizard Moves Up to Films, the Bowery

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It looks like a good year for John Lurie. True, he still lives on the Bowery, but have you seen the Bowery lately? Upward mobility and high-rises are replacing tenements and bums, and hit-tech bistros like Phebe's are the new joints. Which is where we find him.

Phebe's, corner of 4th Street — paneled walls, hung plants, vegetable-salad couples at the tables; comradely young men with clipped moustaches, backs and sides who look like off-duty cops drinking beer at the bar. Wait a minute! They are off-duty cops.

One of them has just offered to buy Lurie, sitting at a window table, a drink. He had been reluctant to sit here: "I might be recognized." And sure enough here's this smiling off-duty cop waving at him. Why does he buy John Lurie a drink when he is in possession of certain, shall we say, personal information involving Lurie's stolen saxophone and a hypodermic needle?

Joe Ferrer quits as Miami Theater Adviser
United Press International

MIAMI — Actor Jose Ferrer ended his turbulent two-year stretch as artistic adviser for the Coconut Grove Theater in Miami by resigning abruptly Friday night. "Attendance and subscriptions have not increased, to put it kindly," Ferrer, 72, said.

Doesn't matter at this point. Off-duty cops protected the out-of-it Rolling Stones from on-duty cops. The Miami bank manager asks no questions when a suitcase of cash is dumped on his desk.

It looks like John Lurie's year.

Last year wasn't too bad either. He played a highly visible supporting role (Nastassja Kinski's pimp) in Wim Wenders's "Paris, Texas," wrote the music (a string quartet between Bartok and Charlie Parker) for the film "Stranger Than Paradise," in which he also stars and which many critics voted one of the 10 best of 1984. (It won the Golden Camera at last year's Cannes Festival.) His picture is currently large in quarter-page ads in the New York press ("A tour de force") and on Paris Metro posters.

He plays a two-bit hustler named Willie who cheats at poker, eats TV dinners, reads the Racing Form and doesn't leave his sleazy Brooklyn crib except to go to the racetrack. He gets a visit from his cousin Eva (Eszter Balint), who arrives from Hungary. They spend 10 days grunting at each other. It has been compared to a play by Samuel Beckett. Officially, the film is in black and white but it might better be described as gray.

Lurie has a gray face, a Bowery loft face, it looks like you're seeing it through a fish-eye lens. It does not exactly spread into smiles. One French critic, going a bit far as the French will on such matters, called him the "Bogart of the '80s."

It all started in 1980, when he formed a band called the Lounge Lizards. "It was kind of a fluke," he even

talks gray: "I was writing music for a movie I wanted to make and then I thought the best way to raise the money was to record the soundtrack first and go get the money by talking the plot along with the music. Then someone asked us to play in a club and it became this, well, thing."

The first record by the Lounge Lizards was produced by Teo Macero, Miles Davis's producer, and it sounded somewhere between free jazz and gloomy rock. They played Thelonious Monk's "Epistrophe" and "Well You Needn't" just as bad as any punk band. "We couldn't play at all at the beginning," Lurie shrugs.

It's hard to decide whether the Lounge Lizards play jazzy rock or rocky jazz but they were the first, even before Joe Jackson, to bring jazz to the young rock audience of the '80s, and Lurie tries in vain not to sound vain claiming responsibility for the current surprising popularity of hard boppers like Lee Morgan and Art Blakey in London and New York discotheques.

Back in a Worcester, Massachusetts, high school, he wrote "a silly adolescent novel," and began to play the harmonica "by accident" in Philadelphia, where he once sat in with bluesman John Lee Hooker. When he was 17 (he's 32 now), very late at night in a hazy New York club ("it's all rather hazy") some guy gave him an alto saxophone.

"I'd rather be a dilettante actor than a dilettante musician," says Lurie with his fishy (Bogartian?) smile: "Music is more in my blood, even though I tend

to lose my pitch relationship if I don't play for six weeks. My biggest talent is probably as a band leader. I know how to get the most out of the guys. I won't allow them to play standard licks. I spend half my time telling people not to sound like Coltrane. I might make a good film director."

The Lounge Lizards climbed out of the underground last year and completed a successful month-long tour of Europe with three SRO nights in Paris's prime jazz club, the New Morning. "We've learned how to play now. On-the-job training," Lurie also taught himself how to notate music doing the score for "Stranger Than Paradise." The band is currently in a New York studio recording their next album, "Mutiny on the Bowery."

When that's finished, Lurie will leave for Europe and points east to play more than a minor role in Wim Wenders's next film, and by summer should be before cameras in Nigeria playing the part of a rocker competing for a woman with African pop music superstar King Sunny Ade.

He has just given up "a lot of bad habits. Heroin is out of control here. Know what I mean? It's in the environment, like Pavlov's dog. If you're going to make a living playing music you also have to go through all this business stuff, and you're still thinking about it when you go on stage. Heroin used to make the magical thing happen quicker. Now it doesn't. I quit because the dealers are getting too creepy, even when they're friends of mine. The whole scene is creepy. It also gets boring after awhile."



Eszter Balint and John Lurie in "Stranger Than Paradise."

After 47 Years, Roger Viard, Main Maitre d' at Maxim's, Calls It a Night

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A peasant at heart, Aristotle Onassis loved fresh green onions and Greek olives with his Scotch, the Maharajah of Bar-

HEBE DORSEY

da washed her strawberries in Dom Perignon and the Duke of Windsor liked his game very rare, according to Roger Viard, or Monsieur Roger, as his customers knew him.

DOONESBURY



Viard, 65, is retiring after a career of 50 years, 47 of which were spent at Maxim's. New Year's Eve was his last evening on the job. He is succeeded by Jean-Pierre Cuevel, 40, a former maitre d'hotel on the ocean liner France. Viard was 40 himself when he became Maxim's director, or main maitre d', after 22 years in the wings.

"I started at 18 at the bottom of the ladder, as a 'young commis' (busboy)," Viard said. "I wore the traditional white apron then," he added. From "commis" he graduated to "chef de rang" (in tails and

white tie), then "maitre d'hotel," (in tails and black tie) then "assistant-directeur" (in dinner jacket) and finally "directeur," or main maitre d' (in plain business suit — gray at midday and blue at night.)

Today, the renowned Art Nouveau restaurant, adorned with naivads and convoluted foliage, is classified as a French historical monument, the last witness of glamorous days when the habitués included Edward VII and Sarah Bernhardt, Caruso, Mistinguett and Jean Cocteau, not to mention Russian grand dukes who drank

champagne out of cocottes' feathered slippers.

Under Roger, who learned the trade from the famous Monsieur Albert, the hierarchy in this Belle Epoque temple was as strict as ever. Anybody who was anybody sat in the main dining room for dinner, with the left hand corner traditionally reserved for royalty and VIPs.

The two red plush banquettes on each side were also okay as were the round tables in the center of the floor. The rest was Siberia.

At lunch, things changed. The chic room was the winter garden

which opened on the Rue Royale. The Maxim's Business Club members (recruited among young men from industry, advertising and the media) sat in the following room, also known as l'Imperiale. They ate off a cheaper but still elegant menu.

As maitre d', Roger, who saw the world go by, made sure that everybody sat where they belonged. He knew all the backstage intrigues and made sure there was never any scandal. A stickler on etiquette, he followed a number of rules. One of them was that "I never sat down and had a drink with a client," he said. "Maxim's is not a bistro where the chef comes from the kitchen to shake hands." Another was to keep up the dress standards. Maxim's was one of the last places in Paris where women enjoyed dressing up and men were required to wear ties.

This was never a problem at Maxim's. A suave, chic man himself, Viard had a collection of more than 400 ties, mostly from Hermes. Many of them ended up in the restaurant's checkroom "where some clients even took them home — by accident, to be sure," he said with a smile.

When he knew of people's favorite dishes, Viard made sure to oblige. Onassis and Maria Callas, who came quite often, "had very

simple tastes," he said. "They loved 'cuisine bourgeoise' or simple, home-like cooking such as pot-au-feu or cassoulet."

After Onassis married Jacqueline Kennedy, she came too, mostly for lunch. Always on a diet, she only ate grilled sole, according to Viard. After Onassis died, Callas came back one evening, after an opera premiere. She took one look at Viard, and "as we both thought about the good old days, she fell into my arms. Right there, in the middle of the restaurant."

A lot more people are falling into Roger's arms these days as customers express their affection. A great many of them have already invited him to have lunch or dinner at Maxim's. Pierre Cardin, who owns the restaurant, is giving a goodbye cocktail party in Viard's honor on Jan. 23.

Viard is sad to retire and yet he isn't. He is not in the best of health. His relationship with Cardin was strained, at best. "He totally ignored me," Viard said. "Too bad, because we could have done great things together."

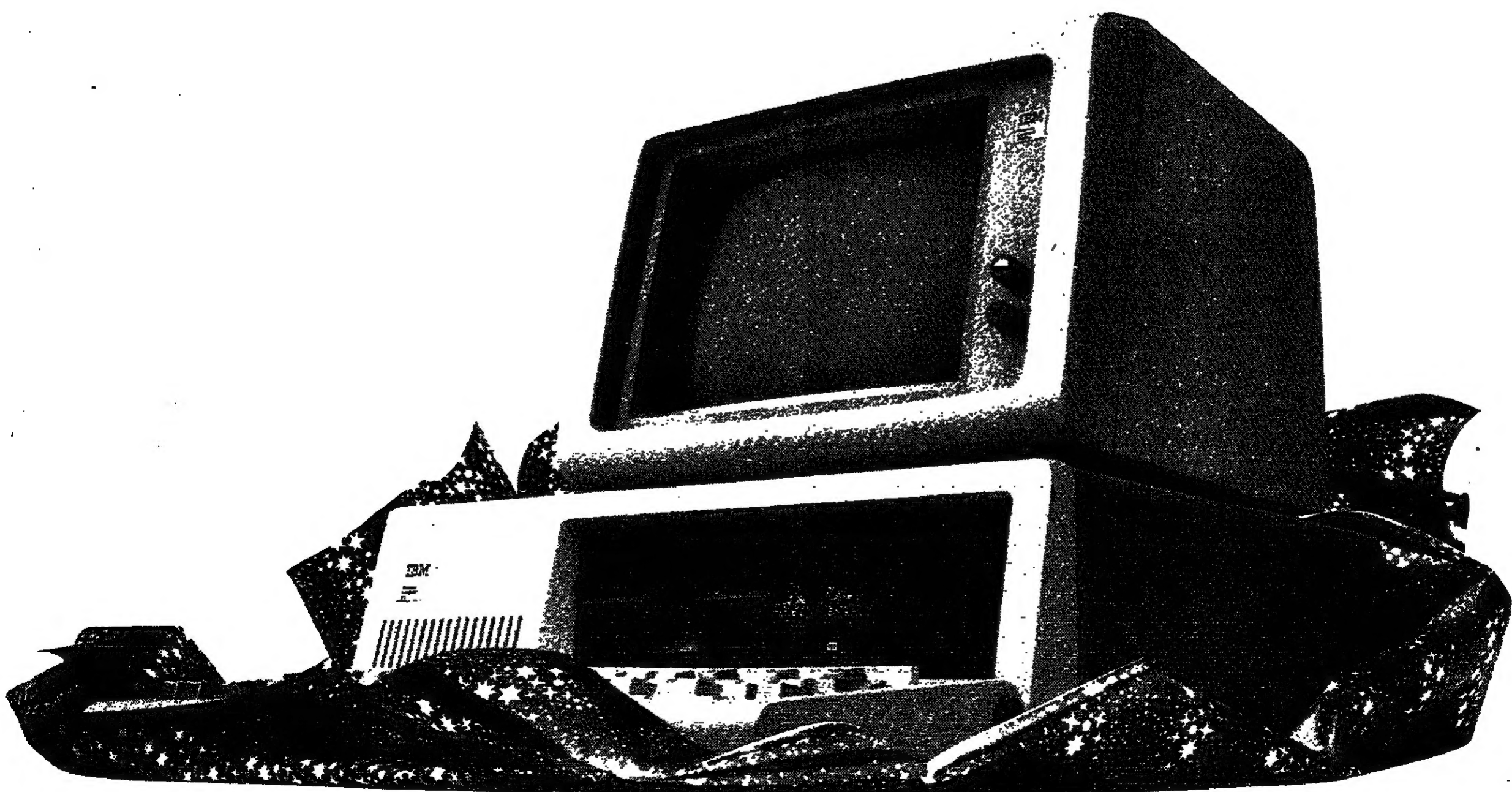
The clientele also has greatly changed. The New Year's Eve party had more Lebanese and out-of-town Americans than true *Tout-Parisien*. Instead of the traditional black and white favors Maxim's



Maitre d' Viard: "It's the whole world that's changed."

usually gave its guests, (white egrets for women, black-ribboned Maurice Chevalier boaters for men) the clients this time, and much to Viard's regret, were false

...now, what about a Happy New Year?"



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Employed vs. Unemployed

France has just experienced an event symptomatic of much that is wrong with Europe's economy. No country can prosper unless its response to changing industrial technology is prompt. It had therefore seemed encouraging to find France — not noted recently for economic flexibility — on the verge of agreement between management and the non-Communist labor unions to lessen its industrial sclerosis.

The agreement in sight still left many differences between workers, who seek job security, and employers, who seek greater freedom to hire and fire. It left largely intact the system whereby employers need government approval before they can reduce employment, which makes them less dynamic and can be embarrassing for the authorities. But by making it a bit easier to lay off workers in bad times, it increased the probability that employers would recruit new workers when times looked better.

The agreement has been thrown out by the rank and file. This leaves their non-Communist leaders looking uncomfortable and the Communists, for the first time in years, looking clever. More important, the economy remains as inflexible as ever.

The net result is that the unemployed will still find it very difficult to get jobs. What employer is going to risk increasing his labor force, at a time when sales are uncertain, if he cannot count on being able to reduce it if his initial decision proves unwise? The costs of having to hang on to under-occupied workers, paying wages plus the additional social security charges that fall heavily on

the employer, are high. There is a point at which job security for the employed can mean no new jobs for those without them.

Workers' representatives claim that they are only preventing the predatory employer from beating wages down and ignoring unemployment's heavy social cost. But the truth is that they are defending the employed workers at the cost of those — usually young, female, immigrant or all three — who have not got a job and may never have one unless the system changes.

This is not a problem to be solved by wholesale abandonment of the social standards progressively grafted onto labor markets since the early 19th century. But there is room to break down some of the restrictive, essentially selfish labor practices of today, because they are based on a misconception about the economic process.

It is fallacious to suppose that at any given time there is only a given number of jobs to be held. Even in the short run, employers have some choice between paying for more workers or for more machinery to help existing workers produce more. And in the longer run the room for choice grows hugely.

When organized labor refuses to make present working conditions more flexible — whether in respect of recruitment and separation practices or of wage differentials between different kinds of employment — it is simply tilting the balance away from more jobs and toward more machinery. That is why the news from France, symptomatic of a European fallacy, was bad.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Into Norwegian Airspace

A Soviet submarine operating in the Barents Sea fired a cruise missile through Norwegian airspace into Finland's northern bleakness on Dec. 28. Officials in Washington and Oslo report that it probably was a stray, apparently unarmed, fired by accident during an exercise. One hopes so, although the thought of an accidental firing is not exactly comforting.

It would have been reassuring, in any event, if the Soviets had made the first report of the shot and had apologized promptly. As the downing of the South Korean airliner in September 1983 indicated, the Kremlin gets awfully urgent and tight when Soviet airspace is innocently violated. Its concern for the tenderness of borders has a certain one-way quality.

But let us examine another thesis: Suppose it was not simply a test shot that flew off course, but a shot fired, or used, for a reason: to assert a Soviet claim to the operative sovereignty of the northern region lying near the Soviet sensitive Kola Peninsula bays; or to lean on Norway, which has been the object of a nasty Soviet political campaign designed to thin its working ties with its NATO partners. The Soviets can have no worries about neighboring Finland, an independent and neutral country made permanently deferential — by defeat in war and then by treaty — to their

strategic interests. In recent years they have repeatedly penetrated the airspace, waters and the actual soil of neutral and unoffending Sweden; military preparation and political bullying are the apparent purposes.

In Norway the Soviets have been doing their best to cultivate nuclear jitters by claiming that the Reagan administration seeks to make it a "springboard" for nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. They urge Norway, which has long had a policy of barring foreign troops and nuclear weapons in peacetime, to restrict further its participation in NATO affairs. As recently as Nov. 27, Moscow alleged that Washington was considering deploying in Norway "cruise missiles with conventional warheads, which can be re-equipped with nuclear charges" — the kind of weapon a Soviet ship apparently let fly over Norway a few days later.

Throughout Scandinavia there is a disinclination to make a dark reading of this latest incident. The Finns noted only the passage of a "flying object," and they express doubt that it can be found. The Norwegians waited to report it until everybody was back from holiday. It is, at most, a small affair, but it briefly lights up a northern landscape shrouded in more than one kind of winter darkness.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Koreans Need to Sell

Parallels between Japan and South Korea are striking. Yet if you ask one of the bright, aggressive Korean technocrats if their economy is another Japan in the making, he flinches. These American-educated economists, business administrators and engineers, who have been given enormous policymaking power, are justifiably proud of their record. But they know that the future depends on continuing access to markets and technology from more developed countries. If America should come to view this nascent economic giant as a competitor, both countries will be the losers.

Like Japan, South Korea emerged from war with little intact capital. Like Japan, it lacks a resource base, possessing no oil and little arable land, and it is seriously overpopulated. But, also like Japan, South Korea has built a thriving economy on hard work, a high savings rate and exports to richer nations.

In 1984, per-capita income was about \$100. Today it is \$2,000. An agricultural backwater has become an industrial state efficiently producing goods from T-shirts to offshore oil rigs. But it is still far from wealthy. Americans earn six times as much. And planners worry that Korean achievements will be throttled by unwise protectionism in the richer nations.

Successful industrialization means climbing up a ladder of increasingly sophisticated organization and technology. South Korea began at the bottom, specializing in simple, labor-intensive products like shoes, toys and clothing. By the mid-70s it had reached middle-tech rungs like shipbuilding, steel and engines,

using foreign-made equipment and licensed technology. Most of these industrial projects have paid off, with low manufacturing costs relative to foreign competitors. But costs do not matter if no one will buy the output, or if the projects do not provide the expertise to move up the ladder. As this "new Japan" starts competing with mature industries abroad, it starts feeling the protectionist response.

Last fall South Korean producers of color television sets were hit with whopping "countervailing duties" by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Only last month, steel makers were forced to cut back exports to America under threat of formal quotas. Most ominous, Japanese manufacturers have virtually shut off the flow of technology that could be used to make up-to-date electronic equipment.

All this frustrates South Korea, and should frustrate anyone concerned with world economic development. America, Japan and Europe have much to gain and little to lose from South Korea's continuing success. Consumers will gain high-quality and low-cost goods — and in the process create a market in South Korea for the hundreds of products and services in which advanced economies will retain a competitive edge. Jobs lost would be few compared to jobs created by trade growth.

But South Korea may never achieve the dignity of economic maturity and its trading partners may never reap the benefits — not if protectionism in America, Japan and Europe are allowed to stand in the way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Where Fear and Dithering Kill

By Ralph Diaz

DIRE DAWA, Ethiopia — I feel ashamed now, remembering that when I first saw death among the children lying in the cold earth, I did not want to be affected by it. I held my breath, lest I, too, inhale death. Close by, I noticed that others, much stronger than I, touched and even smiled at death. "See," one of them seemed to say to me, "I can touch death, and life takes on more vigor in me to bring life to others."

Me? I was afraid to touch those small skeleton hands. I feared that the reverse process would take place, that death would flow into life.

All my knowledge of human development was useless at that moment when I faced death. There I was, standing, unable to move, wanting to go away, to wake up in a different reality, in Geneva or Nairobi or some other place far from death and the clutch of fear.

So my mind started to rationalize. "What can you do anyway? You are just one person representing one organization. It has airlifted 30,000 tons of wheat flour to a storage place nearby. Then what? It's too late for most of the children, isn't it?"

The child nearby closed her eyes for the last time

with a smile on her lips, still holding the hands of the lady who dared to defy death. The lady had managed to give something very precious to the child who had just died: "You are dying as a person," she had told her, "and not as an animal."

Moisture gathered in my eyes. The lady faced me. She read my thoughts. "You are wrong. Not everyone is near death here. The force of life is unbelievably strong in persons. With your help, many more children, their mothers and others can be saved." Why had I not realized it before? First fear, then rationalization. These are both instruments of death. I must break away from them. I must send a Telex to the world.

Let us do something now with our African brothers and sisters. Together let us form a life bridge. Let us reverse death's harvest. There is still a little time left for many children to be fully restored to life. Are you afraid? Then you, too, will be an instrument of death. Will you act now? Then you, too, can be a force of life.

The writer works in the East African regional office of UNICEF. He contributed this to The New York Times.

East-West Therapy: The More Contacts the Better

By Evgeny M. Chossudovsky

GENEVA — When East-West negotiators sit down together, the world awaits more than patchy military compromise. And when agreements result, three questions arise: Will they lead to a significant attenuation of the nuclear arms race, in quantity and quality? Will they bring about an appreciable reduction of East-West tensions? Are they likely to be the first in a series of agreements that will ultimately — at least during the lifetime of our children — lead to the total extinction of nuclear weapons?

In fact, of course, no negotiation on a rearrangement of vital national security interests between the two present adversaries can be dissociated from the psycho-political context. A study has just been published by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Assumptions and Perceptions in Disarmament," by Professor Daniel Frei of the University of Zurich. The study aims at identifying "views and expectations held by Soviet and U.S. governments about each other, with special reference to assumptions regarding the sensitive field of security."

The study is based both on openly accessible source material and on interviews with senior officials in Moscow and Washington. Mr. Frei found that the "fundamental incompatibility" between the Soviet and American views must be taken seriously to the extent that it reflects a real conflict of interest and world outlook.

Mr. Frei cautions against attempts to put Soviet-American negotiations on the right track "by wishful thinking such as pleading for overcoming 'misperceptions' and learning to perceive each other 'realistically' in order to establish harmony."

But this does not mean that the Soviet and American governments cannot deal with each other in a mutually profitable way. In 1972 they asserted in an "agreement on basic principles of relations" that differences in ideology and social systems are not obstacles to normal relations. We know that for various reasons

the adversary's... values and beliefs... The more contacts there are, the more opportunities there will be to promote empathy.

Surely, better knowledge of each others' motivations and security concerns could make it easier for both



By EWK in Affiliated (Stockholm). Distributed by Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

relations have seriously deteriorated in the last few years. Leaving aside the deeper causes, what could be done, in psycho-political terms, to help defuse confrontation and promote nuclear disarmament?

While believing that it is futile to aim for harmony, Mr. Frei writes that "empathy is needed for acquiring thorough mutual knowledge about

parties to determine how far they can go in trusting each other at any given stage in the negotiation process and in carrying out any accords.

Disarmament presupposes trust. No interaction in society is possible without some confidence, defined as the expectation of consistency in future behavior. Trust is never absolute. Even dealings between personal

relations are often formalized by some sort of contractual arrangement.

In relations between states whose security interests are in conflict, the modicum of trust indispensable for talks to go forward and for accords to function has to be accompanied by mutual safeguards, including verification of various types.

There is a need for receptivity to new ideas and a disposition to reassess policies on which consensus may prove unattainable, before they become irreversible. There is a need, whenever possible, for the two sides to seek to meet each other halfway.

Beyond that, it would take a considerable mental effort and readjustment in traditional modes of thinking to embrace the innovative concept of mutual U.S.-Soviet security established — in the words of the Palme commission's report on disarmament and security issues — "not against the adversary but together with him."

The current negotiating process affects the fate of the entire world. The two powers on whose shoulders history has placed such a heavy responsibility ought to listen to other world leaders — such as Olof Palme, Julius Nyerere, the late Indira Gandhi, Raúl Alfonsín, Andreas Papandreu and Miguel de la Madrid, who last May launched a Five Continents Peace Initiative. The two powers should be responsive to public opinion in all countries. And they should make it a practice to keep the world community informed through the United Nations of the course of their talks.

The writer, a Soviet citizen, is a former senior official of the United Nations and now a fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research. He contributed this comment, which reflects only his own views, to the International Herald Tribune.

How Weapons in Space Promote Arms Control

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The middle of a Soviet peace offensive is traditionally the season of silliness about the Russians. London is only now recovering from its swoon over the Quercy comrades, those adorable Gorbachyovs. In America the nonsense has been more exotic. It has to do with a Gorbachyovian preoccupation: President Reagan's "star wars" proposal for nuclear defense.

Mikhail Gorbachyov does not like it. He argues loudly that it makes arms control impossible. In America that idea is given wide currency by the Gang of Four ex-strategists — George Keenan, McGeorge Bundy, Robert McNamara, Gerard Smith — in a Foreign Affairs article entitled "Star Wars or Arms Control." The president must choose, they warn; he can have one but not both.

This idea is exactly wrong. In fact, arms control talks with the Soviets are in existence because of Mr. Reagan's support for "star wars."

The support, which walked out of two sets of missile talks a year ago, have returned to the table. Why? Their ultimatum to the United States — to remove its missiles from Europe — has not been met. Internally nothing has changed; Soviet leadership is

at least as much in transition today as a year ago. Yet one thing is new. Mr. Reagan has turned "star wars" from an idea into a \$26-billion program. The Soviets are desperate to stop it.

The puzzle of the day is: Why? Study after study shows that the president's dream of a defense that renders nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" is a fantasy. Why are the Soviets afraid? So afraid that they reversed field, swallowed pride and conditions and returned to Geneva.

What do they know that we don't? They know that for a nuclear defense to "work" can mean two things. Many of President Reagan's critics (and supporters) have been so mesmerized by his vision of a nuclear-free world that they have overlooked one of those meanings.

In his March 1983 speech, Mr. Reagan said "star wars" as a cure for deterrence. He still sells it the same way. Only the other day he said again that any defense that rests on the threat to kill millions of people (i.e., deterrence) is immoral. He wants an American defense to rest instead on a technological shield.

It is a fraudulent sale. Politically brilliant, perhaps — Mr. Reagan gets to dish the freezebooks by co-opting



their horror of deterrence — but a fraud nonetheless.

No defensive system imaginable can protect populations. That is the conclusion not just of congenitally anti-nuclear and anti-Reagan groups such as the Union of Concerned Scientists. One of the first Pentagon-commissioned studies, the Hoffman report of October 1983, makes the same point, concluding that in the "intermediate" term — a delicate way of saying "your lifetime and mine," without offending the presi-

dent — we must think of something other than population defense.

The reasons are simple. Such a defense must be unimaginably perfect. (A system 99-percent effective allows 100 bombs through.) Offensive countermeasures are easy and cheap. And — the clincher — the most perfect "star wars" defense does absolutely nothing to stop bombs delivered by cruise missile or bomber.

A defense meant to protect populations will not work. But "star wars" can work in a second way, a way that holds little appeal for American citizens — hence Mr. Reagan's silence on the subject — but great interest for Soviet strategists: It could protect weapons. A "star wars" system only partially effective, and not protecting America's retaliatory (second-strike) capacity, because to retaliate effectively, only a fraction of one side's missiles need survive.

The Soviets are frantic about this prospect because they have invested hundreds of billions of dollars in a huge first-strike force of SS-17s, -18s and -19s. An imperfect "star wars" designed to defend weapons, in effect and unilaterally, thins this force. It closes what Ronald Reagan once called the window of vulnerability. It is arms control by American diktat.

Faced with a challenge to the most important and most threatening element of their nuclear arsenal, the Soviets have two choices. One is to compete. Adapting an offense to defend a city defense is easy; you only have to get, say, 10 percent of your warheads through. But to defeat a defense of missile fields, a very high percentage of warheads has to get through. A study commissioned by Congress's Office of Technology Assessment estimates that overwhelming such a defense

parliament of Defense, and apparently by the Soviet Ministry of Defense, to drive the probability of accidental nuclear war down to zero are one of the paramount arms control achievements of the nuclear age.

Today the chance that a flock of Canada geese crossing a radar screen could start a nuclear war is effectively nonexistent. Scare stories to the contrary, in peacetime there is no danger of an accidental nuclear war.

The current situation was not automatic, for in the early days of nuclear weapons the danger of accidental war was considerable. Yet through large investments in hardware and careful organization of nuclear forces we have managed this matter well.

The problem we now face can be described as one of contingent danger. For the success of managing the problem of accidental nuclear war in peacetime contrasts with the difficulty of doing so in a crisis.

The differences are considerable, for in a crisis the expectation of attack increases, and many of the peacetime controls that prevent accidental war are removed when strategic and theater forces go on alert. Also, in a political crisis the danger of inadvertent war arises, a war resulting from escalation in which each side keeps escalating over the other until an unintended "eruption."

As long as things remain peaceful, reliance on the current state of affairs will work well enough. That is, if the two powers can avoid direct confrontations, then the initiating trigger needed to precipitate an accidental or inadvertent war in a crisis does not occur, and war will be avoided because conflict by accident in peacetime has been eliminated as a serious problem. Two policy approaches follow from this observation.

First, it may be best to concentrate energy on preventing confrontations, by diplomacy, wise foreign policy and the fostering of a cooperative U.S.-Soviet relationship. This was the rationale for the policy of détente followed by America in the 1970s.

The second approach is to reach into the structure of the problem itself: establish rules so that if an intense crisis involving high nuclear alerts occurred, or if deterrence actually failed, an eruption to large nuclear war would be rendered less likely.

This is not easy. A balance has to be struck between the twin dangers of accidents, which lead to a loss of control, and overly cautious actions, which could compound the security problem. But the obstacles may be no greater than those involved in restoring a cooperative relationship.

The writer is an associate professor in the School of Organization and Management at Yale University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Nigeria: A Year Without Democracy

By Peter V.D. Emerson and Joey Shawcross

NEW YORK — A year ago Dec. 31, democracy was overthrown in Nigeria. The coup and the experience of a year of military rule raise difficult questions about the very real limitations of democracy in developing countries.

Nigeria had been a leader on a continent generally lacking democratic freedoms and human rights. In 1979 the armed forces handed over to an elected government. Great effort had been given to designing a constitution providing representative government in a country of complex diversity.

Shehu Shagari assumed power as a time when oil earnings, some 90 percent of Nigeria's revenues, were at their peak. Money flowed in for huge and often ill-conceived projects. The agricultural base had long been neglected, necessitating the importation of billions of dollars worth of food. Federal and state agencies were punch-drunk with revenues. Official and businessmen scrambled for a share.

Then came the oil glut of 1981. Within months, Nigeria's earnings were halved and the government introduced its first austerity budget. But the people's expectations continued unabated, as did the costs of the bureaucracy.

In staging the coup the military

predictably cited mismanagement and corruption. To its credit, the new regime can claim success in tackling some of the more pressing problems. Harsh austerity measures have improved the economy but have yet to aid the average person. Corruption has been lessened, although hardly eliminated.

In daily life, greater order has been obtained with the help of a sensational media campaign called "War Against Indiscipline." Severe decrees have promoted economic stability in a way that would not have been politically feasible under a democratic government.

The regime also has a sinister side. The free press on the continent has been muzzled, and almost the entire "political" class has been imprisoned. Detentions and trials in camera continue. Laws enacted by decree have brought an erosion of personal freedoms not seen under previous military regimes.

In retrospect, there seems to be something inevitable about the coup. A complex democratic system could not provide a national consensus and probably could not have commanded the self-sacrifice necessary in these less affluent times. The military has enforced order where democracy could not, ensuring economic stability.

Many Nigerians reacted to the coup with glee. Now the harder truths are sinking in. Sooner or later, and probably sooner, they will again tire of military rule.

The democratic constitution was essentially an import. It did not take enough account of Nigeria's fragmented society and lack of cohesive national identity.

There has been talk in Lagos recently of an interim "diarchy" between the military and civilian representatives, leading gradually to a democratic system better tailored to Nigeria's circumstances. Certainly even in the short run the military would command greater credibility if it abandoned some of its harsher tactics and regulations.

Although the military has indicated that it is in no rush to hand back power, there can be little doubt that after the recent vibrant round of democracy Nigerians will not be satisfied with prolonged military rule. Nigeria's military rulers have a heritage and a responsibility they should not disdain.

Mr. Shawcross, a public relations consultant, worked for several years in Nigeria. Mr. Emerson is a political consultant with an interest in Africa. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS

Babies Aren't the Cause

Regarding the editorial "Babies for More Famine" (Dec. 31):

In this editorial the twisted logic of the so-called Malthusian doctrine of population increase is succinctly set out: People who do not limit the size of their families deserve to watch their children die. But the sad fact is that women in countries like Ethiopia that are torn by a vicious scramble for political power have "more children than they ought" because the chances of those children to survive to adulthood are so fragile. Abortion is not the answer, nor is death by starvation. The children are not the cause of the problem, nor will limiting their numbers solve it.

DORIE BAKER, Zurich.

The editorial argues that if America stops funding the International Planned Parenthood Federation, "most likely, then, will go on regulating family size in the world's poor countries." The writer might be considered whether abortion is not itself a form of death, in particular when carried out to cope with famine.

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Brokers Bemoan Collapse
Of NYSE-Comex Merger

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the New York Futures Exchange and the Commodity Exchange said Friday that year-long merger negotiations had ended, none were as saddened as those in the brokerage community. For many years, brokers have said that unifying New York's five futures markets would lead to increased efficiency.

The proposed Comex-NYFE merger was seen as a major step in that direction. So was a tentative decision a decade ago by four of the five exchanges to share common quarters at the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan. But that agreement fell apart for the same reasons that broke up the Comex-NYFE courtship.

The reasons are the wide gulf between the values of exchange seats, the vastly different markets they serve and, perhaps most important, the refusal of exchange officials to give up their jobs or accept lesser positions.

"Aside from the human and financial obstacles to consolidation, the New York exchanges would first have to adopt common processing of their order flow and then common clearing," said Thomas A. Russo, partner in the Wall Street law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and a leading authority on futures markets.

A step toward common processing of orders took place last summer, when the Comex, the third-largest futures exchange, began handling the tallying of the buy-sell orders and related paperwork for the much smaller New York Cotton Exchange. The other New York futures markets are the Mercantile and the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa exchanges.

But clearing work is much more difficult to consolidate, Mr. Russo said last Friday. The main tasks of clearinghouses are to debit and credit the positions of exchange members at the end of every business day and to set margins and monitor position limits of their members.

THE clearinghouse is not interested in the gains or losses of a particular trader; it is the broker-member of an exchange that is responsible for making good on every trade. But the clearinghouse does monitor the members in a system intended to guarantee that every contract will be honored.

"Although the system has worked superbly over the years, the fact is that no clearinghouses operate the same way," Mr. Russo said. "Each has different accounting procedures, capital requirements, and so forth. Some are separate corporate entities; others are divisions or subsidiaries of exchanges."

Another hurdle toward common clearing, he pointed out, was the fear that it would create an excessively powerful authority that might attract additional attention to an industry that has always been terrified of regulation.

The exchanges that trade options based on futures decided early to adopt common clearing, and this is done by Options Clearing Corp., based in Chicago, which has been held up as a model for the futures exchanges.

But John J. Conheeny, chairman of Merrill Lynch Futures, the biggest broker in the industry, said: "Of course, we brokers would appreciate any move to reduce our paperwork and the complexity of dealing with different clearing procedures. But in fairness, the futures options markets are only a few years old and all operate more or less the same way, while those of the older markets evolved to serve the needs of New York's widely diverse commodity markets."

"Common clearing will have to come some day," he added, "but I don't know when."

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 7, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	S	Y	Y
Amsterdam	2.3665	4.102	112.93	36.25	1.0141	1.645	132.85
Brussels	43.975	72.775	20.895	6.58	2.261	17.755	24.85
Frankfurt	1.7125	1.424	2.0475	1.659	0.858	126.79	1.9445
London	1.4118	1.4025	11.104	2.2220	4.094	72.55	3.0215
Milan	1.9950	2.2250	612.90	208.57	54.63	38.672	77.50
Paris	1.1585	3.14	9.45	1.9550	42.98	2.25	254.58
Switzerland	7.25	11.318	3.0485	4.988	3.709	15.95	3.6785
Tokyo	254.25	291.62	79.95	26.43	72.81	39.95	6.30
Yen	2.4445	3.097	82.26	27.215	6.1359	72.71	4.144
1 SCU	8.205	6.514	2.2291	4.8543	1.2618	44.521	1.8547
1 SDP	0.79757	1.8252	3.0992	9.4678	1.9253	42.037	2.5778

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
DM	1.63	FF	6.55	Y	1.01	S	1.64
DM	1.63	FF	6.55	Y	1.01	S	1.64
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DM	1.63	FF	6.55	Y	1.01	S	1.64
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Dollar
Advances;
Gold Falls

Pound, Franc
Hit New Lows

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar on Monday surged to record highs against the British pound and French franc while advancing against all major currencies in European trading.

The dollar also reached its highest level against the Japanese yen in more than two years.

The price of gold, meanwhile, fell below \$300 a troy ounce for the third time in two and a half years, and silver's price dropped below \$6 a troy ounce.

In London, the pound slumped to \$1.403 from \$1.540 late Friday. Sterling hit a trading low of \$1.383 Wednesday but managed to close that day at \$1.485.

In Paris, the franc climbed to a record 9.7115 francs from 9.6775 francs late Friday, eclipsing the previous record of 9.7175 francs set Wednesday.

The dollar is being supported by expectations of continued low U.S. inflation and by suggestions that U.S. lending charges might have bottomed out after recent declines.

Dealers said Friday's report that the U.S. money supply jumped \$6.7 billion fueled speculation among some currency traders that U.S. interest rates could be headed higher. That would increase yields on investments denominated in dollars.

The British pound is under pressure from prospects that worldwide oil prices will continue to slide, eroding Britain's revenue from its North Sea oil holdings.

The pound was further undercut by published reports that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government had decided against devaluing the pound even if it slips toward parity, or a one-to-one exchange rate, against the dollar.

The dollar began its trading day in Tokyo by rising to 254.60 Japanese yen from 252.55 yen late Friday. It was the first time the dollar had risen above 254 yen since November 1982.

Other dollar rates in late European trading compared with late Friday were: 3.1780 Deutsche marks, up from 3.1630; 2.6435 Swiss francs, up from 2.6220; 3.5905 Dutch guilders, up from 3.5720; 1,947.75 Italian lire, up from 1,938.50; and 1,3215 Canadian dollars, up from 1,3187.

Gold prices continued to fall under the weight of the strong dollar and moderate U.S. inflation.

Gold, which dipped briefly below \$300 an ounce in London trading Friday for the first time since the summer of 1982, was quoted in London on Monday at \$296.25 an ounce, down from \$303.50 late Friday.

In Zurich, gold fell to \$298 from \$303.50 late Friday. Earlier in Hong Kong, gold slipped to \$297.30 an ounce from \$299.14 at Saturday's close.



Michael Clark of IBM with his secretary at a computer terminal at his Beijing office.

U.S. Computer Companies Struggle
To Interface With Chinese Market

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

BEIJING — From the days of Marco Polo, when a journey to Beijing took months, it has never been easy for Westerners to do business with the Chinese.

For U.S. computer companies hoping to exploit the country's new "open door" policy, it is still one of the most difficult markets to penetrate, requiring special reserves of patience — and money.

IBM China Inc. is typical of dozens of U.S. concerns that have opened offices here since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1978. The company is expanding rapidly, with its entire expatriate staff housed in expensive hotels, as the Chinese authorities have generally refused to accommodate businessmen in the special compounds where diplomats and foreign journalists live.

The situation strikes many Western executives as anomalous, in light of Deng Xiaoping's emphasis on the need for rapid growth in foreign investment and trade. But IBM — which now holds about 70 hotel rooms in Beijing as offices and

accommodations, at more than \$100 a day a room — is pressing on with its own housing plans.

The company plans to import U.S. prefabricated townhouses, and hire a Chinese concern to erect the houses and two apartment blocks on a parcel of land in Beijing's northwestern suburbs. Ultimately, the site will accommodate upwards of 100 people, including families, who will most likely live compound-style, with Chinese armed police at the gates, as do most foreigners here.

In his office on the sixth floor of Beijing's new Great Wall Hotel, with a panorama of the Forbidden City visible through the picture window, Michael Clark, IBM's country manager, described other problems connected with doing business here. One of the most vexing is the bottlenecks clogging the Chinese transportation network. Imports can sit for weeks waiting to be cleared for forward shipment to China's major cities. As a result, IBM has adopted the costly expedient of chartering aircraft to carry its computers in.

Once here, distribution presents fresh problems. China has few of the specialized vehicles used in

Israeli Cabinet Orders Investigation
By Panel Into Bank-Share Collapse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Israeli cabinet has ordered an inquiry by a state commission into a bank-share scandal that wiped out the savings of hundreds of thousands of Israelis.

An official statement said that the inquiry was ordered Sunday because of the state comptroller's report last week blaming the Treasury, the Bank of Israel and securities regulators for failing to check "manipulative regulation" by banks of their own shares on the stock exchange. The prices of the shares collapsed in October 1983.

On Monday, the Knesset's State Control Committee unanimously endorsed the decision to set up the inquiry.

It is to be conducted by the Com-

mission of Inquiry Law, which means it will have judicial authority, including the power of subpoena. Commission members will be appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the commission will be headed by a justice of the court.

State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik last week accused the government and the Bank of Israel of allowing four commercial banks to manipulate their shares over a period of 11 years.

The value of the shares eventually exceeded the assets of the banks, and prices collapsed when Israelis, anticipating a devaluation of the shekel in October 1983, began dumping their shares in favor of foreign currency.

The government bailed out the

Shamrock Corp.
Agrees to Merge
With Occidental

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Diamond Shamrock Corp. has agreed in principle to be merged into Occidental Petroleum Corp. in a tax-free exchange of stock worth about \$3 billion, executives of the two oil companies announced Monday.

The combination would create the nation's seventh largest oil company in terms of sales and the ninth largest in assets. Directors of each company were meeting late Monday to consider the management-approved merger.

The announcement came just three days after the Los Angeles-based Occidental and Dallas-based Diamond Shamrock said they were discussing a possible business combination.

However, sources close to both companies, who asked not to be identified, indicated that talks began about a year ago, broke off temporarily, then recently were resumed.

The proposed merger calls for the common stock of both companies to be exchanged on a one-for-one basis for shares of a new holding company to be formed by Occidental. The new company would be incorporated in Delaware.

Occidental shares slumped \$1.37 1/2 to \$23.62 1/2 a share and Diamond Shamrock rose 87 1/2 cents at \$20.12 1/2 as the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange Monday.

At current prices for Occidental stock and with approximately 126.5 million shares of Diamond Shamrock stock outstanding, the deal would be worth \$2.99 billion.

Preferred shares of both companies also would be converted into preferred stock in the new company.

Midland Shares
Rise on Rumors

Reuters

LONDON — Speculation that any of three companies may bid to acquire Midland Bank PLC pushed the company's shares higher in trading Monday on the London Stock Exchange.

Midland shares rose 15 pence a share from Friday's close, to 333 pence apiece. Last week, Midland reported that its 57-percent-owned California unit, Crocker National Corp., would post a 1984 loss of \$324 million.

Analysts, noting that the company now appears vulnerable to takeover, expect Midland to post pretax earnings for 1984 of \$90 million (\$103 million), down sharply from 1983's pretax profit of \$225 million.

Two of the three companies rumored to be interested in taking over Midland, BAT Industries PLC and General Electric Co. of Britain, refused to comment. The third, British Petroleum Co., called the speculation an "absurd rumor."

Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, was expected to retain his title in the new company, but it was not immediately clear what role Diamond Shamrock's chairman, William H. Bricker, would play.

It was speculated that Mr. Bricker may become next in line to succeed the 86-year-old Mr. Hammer, even though Mr. Hammer has given no indication that he will relinquish his iron grip on Occidental.

Occidental is the nation's 10th largest oil company on the basis of sales and 13th largest on the basis of assets. Diamond Shamrock ranks 26th in sales and 19th in assets.

Both companies produce oil and natural gas and refine petroleum products. They both also have interests in coal and chemicals.



Moshe Mandelbaum

for an official inquiry. Everyone involved, however, has denied wrongdoing.

Details of the scope of the inquiry have yet to be worked out. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has appointed a committee to work out the fine points. (NYT, Reuters)

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U.S. High Court to Review
States' Bank-Takeover Laws

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed on Monday to decide whether states may choose which out-of-state bank holding companies may take over in-state banks.

The justices will study Massachusetts and Connecticut laws that allow such takeovers only if the out-of-state holding companies are based in New England.

The Federal Reserve System, while defending the two state laws, acknowledged that they and similar agreements in other regions "might well lead to a significant restructuring of the banking industry" if upheld.

Federal banking law generally prohibits a bank holding company based in one state from acquiring a bank in another. But state legislatures may allow exceptions and authorize bank acquisitions by out-of-state holding companies. That is what the Massachusetts Legislature did in 1982 and what the Connecticut Legislature did in 1983.

Both state laws, however, authorize such interstate takeovers only if the acquiring holding company is in another New England state: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The regional limitation in both state laws was challenged by Northeast Bancorp Inc., a Connecticut-based bank holding company; its subsidiary Connecticut

Bank, Union Trust Co., and Citicorp, the huge New York-based bank holding company.

Also on Monday, the court agreed to review a ruling from California that investors who act on illegal stock tips are not of equal fault "with those who gave them the information."

The Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals opened the way for a suit by investors against Balemman Eichler, Hill Richards Inc., a stock brokerage firm, and Leslie Neadeau, president of TONM Oil and Gas Exploration Corp.

The investors charged that they received inside information that the value of TONM stock would increase dramatically. The investors purchased a substantial amount of the stock, which rose to \$7 a share in late 1980.

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Lloyds Bank Plc
(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the provisions of the Agent Bank Agreement between Lloyds Eurofinance N.V., Lloyds Bank Plc, and Citibank, N.A., dated July 2, 1980, Notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 10 1/8% p.a. The relevant Interest Payment Date is July 8, 1985 (making an interest period of 182 days), and payment will be made against Coupon No. 10. The value of Coupon No. 9 payable on January 6, 1984 is U.S. \$63.08.

January 8, 1985, London.
By: Citibank, N.A. (CSSI Dept.), Agent Bank. CITIBANK

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U.S. Computer Firms Strive To Interface With Chinese

(Continued from Page 7)

The West to transport computers, vehicles with extra shock absorption and temperature controls. So IBM works closely with the Chinese, seeing that everything is well-padded and insulated before setting out on China's sometimes hazardous road, rail and air network.

But perhaps more than anything else, Chinese business practices frustrate Americans here. Despite repeated government urgings to adopt a Western-style business in setting transactions, Chinese officials still drag on for months negotiations that Westerners would conclude in days. One IBM executive recalled wistfully that he could make six or seven calls a day on U.S. customers, "whereas I'm lucky here to make one."

Reaching beyond the Beijing bureaucracy to the executives whose plants and institutes will use imported computers is difficult, though this should ease as Mr. Deng's policy of decentralizing economic decision-making takes hold. In the meantime, even identifying possible customers is a headache. The Chinese print no comprehensive directory of companies and plants, and there is still no nationwide telephone book.

One area where the Chinese may prove to have a unique

expertise is in the complex business of developing computers that can "speak" Chinese. The great majority of machines imported so far, as well as those capable of processing the Roman alphabet only, meaning that Chinese wishing to use them in their own language must transcribe into Pinyin, the standardized system for romanizing Chinese. With more than 60,000 characters, about 10,000 of them in at least occasional use in business, industry and the academic world, finding a means of putting characters directly onto the screen without a keyboard of unwieldy size provides a challenge of major proportions.

The problem is one that IBM has been working on for at least 20 years, and it applies to other Asian languages as well as Chinese. In IBM's system, which it expects to announce next year, the first step is to "teach" the computer to analyze the stroke pattern of characters. Next it pulls a range of characters from its memory that correspond to the stroke outline punched in by the operator. With an average of less than three key-strokes each one narrowing the choice of characters, the IBM system will produce any one of about 8,000 simplified characters on the screen.

For U.S. Firms in Europe, the Strong Dollar Hurts

(Continued from Page 7)

result has been that profits are being squeezed or, what is worse, that some firms are simply being priced out of the market against strong domestic competition.

Among those U.S.-owned companies escaping relatively unscathed by the dollar's rapid rise have been the large automakers, Ford Werke AG and the General

Motors Corp. subsidiary, Adam Opel AG, whose production and sales are based almost entirely in the local German and European markets.

Other large U.S.-owned subsidiaries with long-standing local production facilities in the German and European markets, including IBM Deutschland GmbH and Du Pont Deutschland GmbH, also ap-

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Scovill Agrees to Belzberg Buyout

NEW YORK — Scovill Inc., a consumer products company, has agreed to be acquired for \$517 million by a company controlled by the Belzberg family of Canada.

The agreement, announced Sunday, follows unsuccessful efforts by the three Belzberg brothers — Hyman, Samuel and William — to acquire other American concerns. In the family's most publicized bid, it failed last June to gain control of a California savings and loan institution as part of an effort organized by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., to take over Gulf Corp.

On Friday, a Belzberg-owned company, First City Properties Inc. of Beverly Hills, California, announced that it would raise a bid to make Scovill three weeks earlier to \$420.5 million, from \$35. That led the way for approval of the acquisition by the two boards.

Scovill's stock, which has traded in the \$20s and low \$30s for most of the year, climbed after the first bid was announced. Shares closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$42.25.

Analysts said the offer was very favorable for Scovill, especially considering its book value, which at the end of 1983 was \$19.51 a share.

The Belzbergs have interests in trust and leasing companies, financial services concerns and real estate. When they notified the Securities and Exchange Commission of the proposed acquisition, they said they already owned 6.3 percent of the outstanding shares and were committed to taking it over.

Scovill, based in Waterbury, Connecticut, produces Yale padlocks, Nutone intercoms, Hamilton Beach irons, zippers, tire valves and many other products. After rebounding from the recession, it earned \$24.9 million in 1983 on sales of \$743 million. It had a good year in 1984, and several months ago it estimated it would report earnings of \$3 per share to \$3.20 per share for the year, up from \$2.30 per share in 1983.

Standard & Poor's on Friday placed First City Properties on Creditwatch status on the basis of the earlier, \$35-a-share offer. That move was meant to warn investors that First City might face debt difficulties when its existing borrowing is coupled with what it must pay for Scovill.

COMPANY NOTES

Burlington Industries Inc.'s senior debt ratings by Standard & Poor's have been lowered to BBB-plus from A-minus and subordinated debt to BBB from BBB-plus, affecting about \$214 million of rated debt outstanding.

Dow Chemical Co. said Monday that it has formed a new global consumer products business that includes its Dow Consumer Products Department based in Indianapolis and Texaco operations.

Esaco Corp. said Monday it received an unsolicited proposal

from Equity Group Holdings, seeking to acquire all of Esaco's outstanding common stock for \$18.50 a share for a cash merger with a corporation to be formed by Equity.

Greatwest Hospitals Inc. said Monday that it has executed a definitive agreement to acquire the 49 percent of Independence Health Plan Inc. it does not already own for \$26 in cash a share, or \$26 in cash and subordinated debentures.

Indian Airlines, which has signed a letter of intent to buy 12 Boeing

757 aircraft from Boeing Co., said it is considering an alternative offer from Airbus Industrie to buy up to 30 A320 aircraft from 1988.

Kemira Oy of Finland announced Monday that it had bought Exxon Corp.'s Esso Chemie fertilizer plants near Rotterdam for about \$50 million markkaa (\$150 million).

Toshiba Corp. said Monday it would post a record consolidated after-tax profit of \$35.2 million for the current financial year ending March 31, up 51 per cent.

Renault to Issue 12-Year Bonds for Modernizing Plan

PARIS — The state-owned Regie Nationale des Usines Renault will launch a 2 billion-franc (\$200-million), 12-year fixed-rate bond issue, the lead manager, Banque Nationale de Paris, said Monday.

A spokesman for the automaker said the proceeds will be used for investment in modernizing the Renault model line.

The bonds, to be sold in lots of 5,000 francs, will carry a coupon of 12.5 percent and an issue price of 99.50 for a gross yield of 12.58 percent. Payment date is Feb. 4.

Amortization will take place in full at the end of the 12th year, but Renault reserves the right to buy back up to 10 percent a year of the bonds in circulation.

Sizeable new issues were absent in December and there has been a seasonal building up of liquidity, dealers said.

NYSE, LSE Studying Venture

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange officials have been discussing possible joint ventures in securities trading with the London Stock Exchange, a spokesman said Monday.

Officials of the two exchanges have been holding talks "on a broad range of subjects" in the past several months, and there has been "some exchange of working papers," Richard Torrence, vice president of the New York Stock Exchange, said.

Mr. Torrence would not comment on the timing of any joint activity. But an article in The Wall Street Journal Monday quoted un-

identified sources as saying "a pilot program could start as early as this year in London," involving joint reporting of share volume from the New York exchange and price-reporting systems for certain stocks traded on the London Exchange.

Analysts have generally agreed that joint activity would be a boon for both exchanges.

An agreement would help the New York Stock Exchange gain a competitive edge on the over-the-counter market of the National Association of Securities Dealers. The London Stock Exchange would receive a boost through access to the New York exchange's market information technology.



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Jan. 7

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Jan. 7

Selling in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg			
AA	17.25	17.10	17.10
AB	17.10	17.00	17.00
AC	16.95	16.85	16.85
AD	16.80	16.70	16.70
AE	16.65	16.55	16.55
AF	16.50	16.40	16.40
AG	16.35	16.25	16.25
AH	16.20	16.10	16.10
AI	16.05	15.95	15.95
AJ	15.90	15.80	15.80
AK	15.75	15.65	15.65
AL	15.60	15.50	15.50
AM	15.45	15.35	15.35
AN	15.30	15.20	15.20
AO	15.15	15.05	15.05
AP	15.00	14.90	14.90
AQ	14.85	14.75	14.75
AR	14.70	14.60	14.60
AS	14.55	14.45	14.45
AT	14.40	14.30	14.30
AV	14.25	14.15	14.15
AW	14.10	14.00	14.00
AX	13.95	13.85	13.85
AY	13.80	13.70	13.70
AZ	13.65	13.55	13.55
BA	13.50	13.40	13.40
BB	13.35	13.25	13.25
BC	13.20	13.10	13.10
BD	13.05	12.95	12.95
BE	12.90	12.80	12.80
BF	12.75	12.65	12.65
BG	12.60	12.50	12.50
BH	12.45	12.35	12.35
BI	12.30	12.20	12.20
BJ	12.15	12.05	12.05
BK	12.00	11.90	11.90
BL	11.85	11.75	11.75
BM	11.70	11.60	11.60
BN	11.55	11.45	11.45
BO	11.40	11.30	11.30
BP	11.25	11.15	11.15
BQ	11.10	11.00	11.00
BR	10.95	10.85	10.85
BS	10.80	10.70	10.70
BT	10.65	10.55	10.55
BU	10.50	10.40	10.40
BV	10.35	10.25	10.25
BW	10.20	10.10	10.10
BX	10.05	9.95	9.95
BY	9.90	9.80	9.80
BZ	9.75	9.65	9.65
CA	9.60	9.50	9.50
CB	9.45	9.35	9.35
CC	9.30	9.20	9.20
CD	9.15	9.05	9.05
CE	9.00	8.90	8.90
CF	8.85	8.75	8.75
CG	8.70	8.60	8.60
CH	8.55	8.45	8.45
CI	8.40	8.30	8.30
CJ	8.25	8.15	8.15
CK	8.10	8.00	8.00
CL	7.95	7.85	7.85
CM	7.80	7.70	7.70
CN	7.65	7.55	7.55
CO	7.50	7.40	7.40
CP	7.35	7.25	7.25
CQ	7.20	7.10	7.10
CR	7.05	6.95	6.95
CS	6.90	6.80	6.80
CT	6.75	6.65	6.65
CU	6.60	6.50	6.50
CV	6.45	6.35	6.35
CW	6.30	6.20	6.20
CX	6.15	6.05	6.05
CY	6.00	5.90	5.90
CZ	5.85	5.75	5.75
DA	5.70	5.60	5.60
DB	5.55	5.45	5.45
DC	5.40	5.30	5.30
DD	5.25	5.15	5.15
DE	5.10	5.00	5.00
DF	4.95	4.85	4.85
DG	4.80	4.70	4.70
DH	4.65	4.55	4.55
DI	4.50	4.40	4.40
DJ	4.35	4.25	4.25
DK	4.20	4.10	4.10
DL	4.05	3.95	3.95
DM	3.90	3.80	3.80
DN	3.75	3.65	3.65
DO	3.60	3.50	3.50
DP	3.45	3.35	3.35
DQ	3.30	3.20	3.20
DR	3.15	3.05	3.05
DS	3.00	2.90	2.90
DT	2.85	2.75	2.75
DU	2.70	2.60	2.60
DV	2.55	2.45	2.45
DW	2.40	2.30	2.30
DX	2.25	2.15	2.15
DY	2.10	2.00	2.00
DZ	1.95	1.85	1.85
EA	1.80	1.70	1.70
EB	1.65	1.55	1.55
EC	1.50	1.40	1.40
ED	1.35	1.25	1.25
EE	1.20	1.10	1.10
EF	1.05	0.95	0.95
EG	0.90	0.80	0.80
EH	0.75	0.65	0.65
EI	0.60	0.50	0.50
EJ	0.45	0.35	0.35
EK	0.30	0.20	0.20
EL	0.15	0.05	0.05
EM	0.00	0.00	0.00

Selling in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg

NASDAQ National Market Prices

AA	17.25	17.10	17.10
AB	17.10	17.00	17.00
AC	16.95	16.85	16.85
AD	16.80	16.70	16.70
AE	16.65	16.55	16.55
AF	16.50	16.40	16.40
AG	16.35	16.25	16.25
AH	16.20	16.10	16.10
AI	16.05	15.95	15.95
AJ	15.90	15.80	15.80
AK	15.75	15.65	15.65
AL	15.60	15.50	15.50
AM	15.45	15.35	15.35
AN	15.30	15.20	15.20
AO	15.15	15.05	15.05
AP	15.00	14.90	14.90
AQ	14.85	14.75	14.75
AR	14.70	14.60	14.60
AS	14.55	14.45	14.45
AT	14.40	14.30	14.30
AV	14.25	14.15	14.15
AW	14.10	14.00	14.00
AX	13.95	13.85	13.85
AY	13.80	13.70	13.70
AZ	13.65	13.55	13.55
BA	13.50	13.40	13.40
BB	13.35	13.25	13.25
BC	13.20	13.10	13.10
BD	13.05	12.95	12.95
BE	12.90	12.80	12.80
BF	12.75	12.65	12.65
BG	12.60	12.50	12.50
BH	12.45	12.35	12.35
BI	12.30	12.20	12.20
BJ	12.15	12.05	12.05
BK	12.00	11.90	11.90
BL	11.85	11.75	11.75
BM	11.70	11.60	11.60
BN	11.55	11.45	11.45
BO	11.40	11.30	11.30
BP	11.25	11.15	11.15
BQ	11.10	11.00	11.00
BR	10.95	10.85	10.85
BS	10.80	10.70	10.70
BT	10.65	10.55	10.55
BU	10.50	10.40	10.40
BV	10.35	10.25	10.25
BW	10.20	10.10	10.10
BX	10.05	9.95	9.95
BY	9.90	9.80	9.80
BZ	9.75	9.65	9.65
CA	9.60	9.50	9.50
CB	9.45	9.35	9.35
CC	9.30	9.20	9.20
CD	9.15	9.05	9.05
CE	9.00	8.90	8.90
CF	8.85	8.75	8.75
CG	8.70	8.60	8.60
CH	8.55	8.45	8.45
CI	8.40	8.30	8.30
CJ	8.25	8.15	8.15
CK	8.10	8.00	8.00
CL	7.95	7.85	7.85
CM	7.80	7.70	7.70
CN	7.65	7.55	7.55
CO	7.50	7.40	7.40
CP	7.35	7.25	7.25
CQ	7.20	7.10	7.10
CR	7.05	6.95	6.95
CS	6.90	6.80	6.80
CT	6.75	6.65	6.65
CU	6.60	6.50	6.50
CV	6.45	6.35	6.35
CW	6.30	6.20	6.20
CX	6.15	6.05	6.05
CY	6.00	5.90	5.90
CZ	5.85	5.75	5.75
DA	5.70	5.60	5.60
DB	5.55	5.45	5.45
DC	5.40	5.30	5.30
DD	5.25	5.15	5.15
DE	5.10	5.00	5.00
DF	4.95	4.85	4.85
DG	4.80	4.70	4.70
DH	4.65	4.55	4.55
DI	4.50	4.40	4.40
DJ	4.35	4.25	4.25
DK	4.20	4.10	4.10
DL	4.05	3.95	3.95
DM	3.90	3.80	3.80
DN	3.75	3.65	3.65
DO	3.60	3.50	3.50
DP	3.45	3.35	3.35
DQ	3.30	3.20	3.20
DR	3.15	3.05	3.05
DS	3.00	2.90	2.90
DT	2.85	2.75	2.75
DU	2.70	2.60	2.60
DV	2.55	2.45	2.45
DW	2.40	2.30	2.30
DX	2.25	2.15	2.15
DY	2.10	2.00	2.00
DZ	1.95	1.85	1.85
EA	1.80	1.70	1.70
EB	1.65	1.55	1.55
EC	1.50	1.40	1.40
ED	1.35	1.25	1.25
EE	1.20	1.10	1.10
EF	1.05	0.95	0.95
EG	0.90	0.80	0.80
EH	0.75	0.65	0.65
EI	0.60	0.50	0.50
EJ	0.45	0.35	0.35
EK	0.30	0.20	0.20
EL	0.15	0.05	0.05
EM	0.00	0.00	0.00

Selling in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg

NASDAQ National Market Prices

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ART BUCHWALD

Vigilantes on the Job

WASHINGTON — After noting the positive reaction of citizens to the shooting of four youths by a vigilante in the New York City subway, a bunch of us in Washington decided to form our own vigilante organization to see that justice was served in the nation's capital.



Buchwald

There are tough gun laws in the District of Columbia so we drove over to Virginia where you can buy anything you want, from a 22-caliber Saturday night special snub-nosed revolver to a machine gun.

I chose a .38 Smith & Wesson because it fits snugly under my coat and reminds me of the old westerns when the good guys constantly drove the bad guys out of town.

Our vigilante group didn't have long to wait. Schneider had been mugged the night before and he said he could identify the guys who did it. We went with him to a Georgetown bar and he pointed them out to us.

"Are you sure they're the ones?" I asked him.

"Of course I'm sure," he said. "The big guy is wearing a raincoat just like the one I owned."

That was good enough for us. So we took the three men out of the bar and shot them.

The police were furious that we had done their job for them. But the public was delighted and we became folk heroes overnight.

The next time we went out was when a 7-Eleven grocery store in the neighborhood was held up.

The clerk in the store said the stickup man wore a Halloween mask, but he had a hunch it was a

taxi driver who lived down the street.

We routed the cabbie out of bed and brought him down for identification. The clerk said, "It could be him."

"Wait a minute," Pester said. "We have to be certain because as vigilantes we don't want to hurt an innocent man. You said the guy was wearing a Halloween mask. What kind of mask was it?"

"It was a Darth Vader mask!"

"You're sure?"

The clerk replied, "I never forget a face."

So we took the cabbie out in the alley and broke his legs.

After that we were dubbed "The Magnificent 7-Eleven" and more people were rooting for us than they were for the Redskins.

The liberal press wrote bleeding heart editorials accusing us of being nothing more than hoodlums, and the mayor went on television to condemn us. It didn't matter, because the criminals were now more afraid of us than they were of the police.

Christmas night Alvin told us, "I just got a tip that there are a bunch of drug dealers holed up in a house in northwest Washington. Let's burn it down to teach all the drug dealers in town a lesson."

We hopped in our van with 10 gallons of gasoline and drove to the address the tipster gave Alvin. We threw the liquid all over the house and set it on fire. A father and mother and three children came pouring out of the front door. The father screamed, "What the hell are you doing?"

"Teaching you drug dealers a lesson,"

"I'm not a drug dealer! I'm a postman."

"Is this your address?" Alvin asked, showing him the one the tipster had written down.

The postman looked at it and said, "No, you dumb SOB. That's in southwest Washington, not northwest. You guys burned down the wrong house!"

"Don't get all shook up, pal," I said. "Even vigilantes make a mistake once in a while."

Cigarettes: Why Smokers Stay Hooked

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite mounting evidence that cigarette smoking is a colossal threat to personal health, this year a third of American adults will persist in puffing away on nearly 600 billion cigarettes. Four out of five of these smokers say they want to quit, but after numerous attempts, find that they cannot.

Why? What gives cigarettes such a powerful hold on people and why do so many people go back to smoking after months of abstinence?

Recent research in the psychology and pharmacology of nicotine is beginning to explain the remarkable persistence of smoking behavior. The addictive drug appears to have unique properties that make it "perfect" for coping with the vicissitudes of life. The tenacity of nicotine dependence stems from the wide variety of effects it exerts on the brain and nervous system and the wide variety of circumstances in which the smoker uses cigarettes.

Details of these properties are described in the December issue of *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*. Smokers stay hooked for a variety of reasons.

One powerful inducement to continue smoking is to avoid the discomfort of nicotine withdrawal. However, to almost all smokers, 10 cigarettes a day are enough to prevent withdrawal symptoms. Any cigarettes above that number are smoked to provide pleasure.

This is because nicotine literally alters the availability of important brain chemicals involved in feelings of reward and well-being. There is evidence that cigarettes make task performance easier, improve memory, reduce anxiety, increase tolerance of pain and reduce hunger.

Nicotine produces these temporary improvements in performance and mood in a remarkable two-step process. Depending on how the cigarette is smoked — short puffs versus deep draws — the smoker is aroused or calmed.

Smokers can adjust nicotine intake to selectively enhance these effects. Nicotine is a self-administered drug that, unlike alcohol or marijuana, has short-lived effects that do not interfere with normal social activities.

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Different personality types

choose alternative forms of tobacco

to promote one nicotine effect

over another.

While smoking seems to bestow powerful psychopharmacological benefits, it carries such highly lethal health risks that many non-smokers find it difficult to understand why anyone continues to smoke in the face of what is now known about smoking hazards.

Dr. Richard Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, says cigarette smoking is now the most serious and most widespread form of addiction in

the world. He asserts that it is even worse than heroin.

"The foremost preventable cause of excess death in the United States — smoking — is rarely mentioned on the death certificates of its victims, now numbering more than 350,000 deaths per year," Dr. Pollin said.

Smoking kills seven times more people each year than automobile accidents, he said. The Environmental Protection Agency now lists tobacco smoke as the United States' most dangerous airborne carcinogen. How cigarettes damage heart, lung and other vital tissues is widely discussed in the medical literature.

Nevertheless, "virtually all physicians know of colleagues, even chest surgeons, who remain so greatly addicted to cigarettes that they are unable to discontinue smoking despite the presence of serious, progressive, tobacco-related illness," Dr. Pollin said.

If there are chest surgeons who cannot stop smoking, there must be mighty powerful reasons compelling them to smoke.

In the neuroscience journal, Dr. Ovide Pomerleau of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the nearby University of Connecticut School of Medicine, reviewed scores of recent studies on the nature of cigarette smoking.

While avoiding withdrawal from nicotine addiction is a major

reason why many smokers cannot break the habit, it is not a complete explanation. If smokers were just smoking to maintain a minimum level of nicotine in their bloodstreams, Dr. Pomerleau said, they would smoke by the clock to keep their "nicotine" satisfied. Studies show that 10 cigarettes a day will satisfy this need in nearly all smokers. Then why do many people smoke more than half a pack a day?

Anyone who watches smokers, Dr. Pomerleau said, recognizes there are powerful interactions between smoking and environ-

mental stimuli. Smoking is extraordinarily toxic and people would not do it unless they derive something beneficial from it.

"Nicotine taps into powerful biological processes," Dr. Pomerleau said. "It is wise to underestimate the power of it just because it does not produce a dramatic state of intoxication."

New research is showing that nicotine affects the synthesis, release and turnover of a wide variety of brain chemicals that are fundamentally involved with mood and behavior. It is being studied in conjunction with a host of brain substances and structures — the so-called classical neurotransmitters, receptor sites, neuropeptides including endorphins, and pituitary hormones.

The emerging picture is that a smoker can fine-tune the way his or her brain responds to the events of daily life. That makes nicotine a powerful substance, indeed. As one of Dr. Pomerleau's patients once lamented: "O.K., doc, you've taken away my best friend. What are you going to give me in its place?"

According to the American Cancer Society, 87.5 percent of regular smokers report they find smoking pleasurable. A number of investigators believe nicotine stimulates pleasure centers in the brain and some suspect the body's own "morphine," or endorphins, may be involved. Studies have

linked the effects of nicotine and amphetamines.

Demand for tasks requiring increased alertness, are among the most frequently reported reasons given for smoking. Smokers say cigarettes help them think and concentrate. Studies are upholding the notion.

There is some evidence that nicotine from smoking improves long-term memory. The mechanisms are unknown but involve brain substances that are under intensive study today.

Other studies of both humans and animals show nicotine has a direct calming or anxiety-relieving effect. Some of the neurochemical pathways that could mediate this are being defined.

Nicotine has been shown to increase tolerance of pain in humans and animals. It also tends to make humans and animals eat less sweet-tasting, high caloric food.

While such biological effects of nicotine are profound, the way it is delivered to the brain further reinforces the hold it has on people. Within seven seconds of puffing a cigarette, a quarter of the nicotine inhaled smoke enters the brain. The delivery is quick and hits like a spike.

To the smoker, this means the wanted effects of nicotine are available on demand. "Furthermore, the way the smoke is inhaled affects the response.

Studies are showing that short, quick puffs — low doses — tend to stimulate or arouse brain function and behavior. Deep, full draws — high doses — create the more sedative, relaxing effects of smoking.

This may mean that different personality types use smoking to reinforce preferred behavior patterns. Type A people (competitive, impatient, hostile) might take shorter, smaller puffs to enhance arousal. Type B personalities (relaxed, less achievement-oriented) might take larger puffs to promote relaxation.

Similarly, pipe and cigar smokers, who absorb much of their nicotine through mucous membranes in the mouth and consequently receive a steadier, slower dose to the brain, could select the tobacco delivery system that most fits their personality, mood and behavior.

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Quitting Proves Hard

Source: Public Health Service

NEW YORK — Despite mounting evidence that cigarette smoking is a colossal threat to personal health, this year a third of American adults will persist in puffing away on nearly 600 billion cigarettes. Four out of five of these smokers say they want to quit, but after numerous attempts, find that they cannot.

Why? What gives cigarettes such a powerful hold on people and why do so many people go back to smoking after months of abstinence?

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PEOPLE

Fans of Elvis Presley

Mark His 50th Birthday

The party was a few days early, but that didn't stop some 400 Elvis Presley fans who gathered to celebrate their idol's 50th birthday. They came from as far away as Japan and Germany Saturday.

And before the night was over, they applauded plans to build an Elvis Presley memorial fountain to be financed by contributions from his fans. Presley, who died of a heart ailment Aug. 16, 1977, would have been 50 today. The fountain will be constructed in what is now a small shopping center across the street from Graceland, Presley's mansion in Memphis.

Doctors removed a small portion of the left lung of Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth II's younger sister, but it proved "innocent," the princess' office announced Monday. The princess was admitted to Brompton Hospital in West London on Saturday and the surgery was performed there on Sunday.